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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

JAN 21 1946

HE FRONT PAGE

Armies of Occupation

T SHOULD, it seems to us, have been obvious to the rulers of the United Nations that any tempt to employ for the purposes of an army occupation the troops which had been raised, hether by conscription as in most of the untries involved or by very pressing recruitg campaigns as in Canada and other Doinions, for the entirely different purpose of feating a powerful and utterly unscrupulous emy would be bound to lead to trouble. The upation army is a long-term non-belligerent ce for what are practically police duties. It s for an entirely different type of men, with entirely different attitude towards the job. hould have been raised by special and enly voluntary enlistment, with whatever lucements were necessary to procure the uisite numbers.

Canada has been but little affected by this blem, because she has undertaken no more an a token contribution to the occupation sk. The United States, largely because its onomic and financial position is so enorously superior to that of any other bellirent, has accepted most of the responsibility. is now experiencing most of the resultant uble. It is probable that the failure to lize and plan to meet the necessity of a parate occupation army was due to the even re disastrous failure to formulate a definite upation policy; the United Nations appear no time to have known what they would be ing about occupation more than three weeks advance. The result has been most trying the nerves of the fighting armies, which quite naturally in a state of desperate xiety to get back home now that the fighting over.

Our former correspondent, L. S. B. Shapiro, ho is now writing for an American syndicate, bled this week a story to the effect that system of collective bargaining is now deloping between the G. I. men and their mployers" the high command. This, we ggest, is fundamentally true, and is due to e fact that the army is no longer functioning r the purposes for which it was raised. Even an army which is in process of being demolized, such a relationship between officers d men is dangerous in the extreme; but if continues in the occupation army which the ited States is maintaining in Germany it ll imperil all efforts to re-educate the Gerans, and probably lead to considerable loss of e—for an ill-disciplined police force is at the ercy of the worst elements in the people it s to police.

There is no collective bargaining in the Rusn army. The Russians went through that ase and came out of it. It will be regretble if the Russian army becomes the sole well sciplined great military force in the world.

Peculiar Unity

E CANNOT help regretting that the Rev. Dr. Allan S. Reid, clerk of the Montreal resbytery of the Presbyterian Church of anada, made his statement of last week about e Roman Catholic Church in such a manner at it is likely to be misunderstood in Quebec representing an official attitude on the part one and perhaps more than one of the great otestant bodies of the Dominion.

Dr. Reid says that the Roman Catholic people Quebec need only a "knowledge of the word God" and the problem of securing "a united nada" will be solved. He holds the view, ich is perhaps rather widespread among nadian Protestants, though certainly not mitted by Catholics, that " a knowledge of word of God" is not obtainable within the man Catholic Church; and from these two emises it follows quite naturally that Canan Roman Catholics must, to use his own nguage, be led "to abandon the traditions and superstitions" of their faith if the problem of Canadian unity is to be solved.

This unfortunately leads quite naturally and inevitably to the further view that it is impossible for a Roman Catholic to be a good Canadian, in Dr. Reid's concept of Canadianism. And if we are going to put that view into practice—and a view is not of much significance unless it is put into practice,—it follows that Canadian Roman Catholics must either be converted to Protestantism or disfranchised. Dr. Reid proposes to convert them, but we doubt if he realizes the magnitude, not to say the impossibility, of that task. When he and those who think with him do realize it, will they give up the effort for their kind of Canadian unity, or will they go on to the logical conclusion of disfranchising those who differ from them in religion? And in that event will they disfranchise also the Jews, who do not recognize as the word of God all that Dr. Reid so recognizes? Will they disfranchise all those who, while neither Jews nor Catholics, lack that "knowledge" of the complete Bible which Dr. Reid makes into a test for Canadianism — and who, we can assure him, are plentiful enough even among that element of the population which the census records as "Protestant"?

Dr. Reid is perfectly entitled to advocate efforts for the conversion of Roman Catholics to Protestantism for the good of their souls, precisely as Roman Catholics are entitled to strive and to pray for the conversion of Protestants to Catholicism for the same reason. But we do not think he is entitled to advocate such efforts for the sake of a political objective, that of achieving the kind of political unity among Canadians which will ensure the predominance of his own concept of Canadian policy and Canadian economic and cultural life.

Right Honorables

THERE seems to have been more discussion in the Canadian press about the absence of Mr. Howe from the list of New Year admissions to the Imperial Privy Council than about the presence of Messrs. Ilsley and St. Laurent on the same list. There is surely no occasion for surprise in either circumstance. Mr. Howe has been of incalculable value to the Canadian people in their war effort, in an entirely special line which is not the line of political leadership. He is a business executive, and he managed the government's incredibly vast productive operations throughout the war with brilliant skill and admirably balanced judgment, acting through a large group of subordinates whom he picked with unerring discernment and handled with effective diplomacy. These productive operations had as much to do with the defeat of Hitler as any other factor in the whole range of the conflict, and history will accord to Mr. Howe

(*Continued on Page Three*)

—Photo by National Film Board.

Cutting and hauling timber in zero weather is no soft job. In Canadian lumber camps a man develops strength and stamina or he turns to easier work. For those who can take it, the life has many compensations. The work is healthful and pay is scaled according to the worker's skill. Like isolated men everywhere, loggers learn to make their own fun. And home-made music never loses its appeal.

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Making a Farce of Citizenship; Birth-Rate and Immigration

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AT the very moment when Parliament is trying to give some secure status to Canadian citizens by the Citizenship Bill, we should not treat Japanese fellow citizens as we are doing. It makes a farce of citizenship. We are all immigrants in Canada, except the Indians and Eskimos, and no citizen's right can be greater than that of the least protected group. Every Canadian is attacked in his fundamental civil liberties by this policy. To find it sponsored by a government bearing the name Liberal, and not objected to by vigorous public protest, warns us how far our standards have sunk during these past years, despite our military victory over Nazism.

The real problem we have to solve in Canada has nothing directly to do with the Japanese at all: it is the problem of racial intolerance. This problem is only aggravated by the deportations. They mean a victory for intolerance and bigotry. We should be generous to this harmless minority whom we previously admitted to our shores, and apply fully to them the principle that race, religion and color are no bar to full citizenship in this democracy.

Westmount, Que. F. R. SCOTT

Immigration and Population

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT MAY be that public advantage would be served were immigration made a subject of inquiry by a Senate Committee, though the proposal originates in an unpropitious quarter.

Those called by such a Committee should include an order of witnesses, too often overlooked by both legislators and editors. Nor am I moved to put down a "plunk" for my own order. I am but a poor printer. The witnesses whose aid I bespeak are to be found among the learned, the professors of biology.

Even at this distance I can see the editorial eyebrow rise and hear the editorial sniff. Nevertheless those who have studied sociological problems in the light of sound biological knowledge, are of one mind; that immigration does not accelerate increase of population, but, contrarily, gives a positive and, invariable opposite.

East of Harvard, Yates of London, the late Mr. Morgan and many more of equal eminence, at least lend a credibility to this hypothesis, which no Senator I have met would be justified in ignoring.

Moreover, after having examined (I dabble a bit in figures) the Canadian immigration tables over a period of seventy years and checked the curve of population increase against immigrant "highs" and "lows" by decennial periods, I find myself compelled to find agreeably with biological expectation. Nor can I find that anyone else in Canada has undertaken a similar study.

The proposition is much less novel than at first it seems. Benjamin Franklin in the first five years of the last century, arrived, not by empirical science, but by a train of philosophical reasoning at this conclusion: "In a country whose laws are fair and equitable the growth of population will be more rapid if immigration be sharply restricted."

Our Dominion is served by many mouthpieces (with or without axes to grind) who have yet to learn that the seemingly obvious ought to be examined with a cautious suspicion. Let them be heard, but, inasmuch as national "overhead" requires to be cut down and since our population is depressed not less than five millions, as a direct result of the immigration pump, the propriety of instituting a biological approach to the population problem is not now a matter for doubt or question.

Kingsville, Ont. O. K. CUMMING

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God Save The King

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MAY I make a few complementary remarks on a subject your London correspondent mentions in your issue of November 11 concerning the origin of "God Save The King."

The first German Empire, about 1870, used the same music in its national hymn *Heil Im Sieger Krantz*. Democratic Switzerland chose it about the same time, celebrating her love of liberty in the same musical language as her mighty and autocratic neighbor.

I remember reading in some scientific chronicle that the music was attributed to the famous French composer Lully. Perhaps the theme was suggested to him by an old popular song of Geneva, describing in its sixty-three archaic couplets the attack on the town by the Duke of Savoy and its marvellous deliverance.

This event, which was treated by Sir Walter Scott in one of his novels, took place on December 11, 1602, and the song-title, translated, was "The One Who Is Above".

Since that time throughout every December the melody is played hourly by the chimes of Geneva Cathedral. If the second phrase of this tune is put first, and the first, second, it bears an undeniable resemblance to the British anthem. Whether Lully or the organist John Bull, or both, made the tune as we know it, the job was well done, for it has grown into the very soul of the British people.

Toronto, Ont. A. SEGOND

A Poor Pension

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

HEALTH MINISTER Brooke Claxton says, "Moreover the $30 per month pension proposed by the Canadian Government would be the most generous of anywhere in the world." This statement is not correct. In New Zealand they pay a monthly pension of $52.80 to each of a married couple at 60 years of age. The Canadian Government first stepped up the $20 a month starvation pension by $5. Now as another crumb from the table of Dives, they move it up another $5, while raising the pay of the Members of Parliament by an additional $2,000 a year.

Old age pensioners are up against a hard and most perplexing problem by trying to exist on a meagre and mean $30 a month, when at least half of it must go for rent. I would like to ask Brooke Claxton how he could make out on what he calls "this most generous pension."

This pension is not a gift, it is a freeborn right. The money does not belong to the Government but to the people of Canada.

ROBERT MILROY THORBURN
Halifax, N. S.

Men Held Overseas

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN a recent Ottawa letter, your Mr. Eggleston said a lad who had an acceptance from a recognized college, could obtain compassionate leave. My son has received such acceptance. I have also received a letter from Dalhousie University, saying he would be accepted as soon as released. He has completed his second year arts in honors and is anxious to get back to resume his studies in law.

I am told if he were in Canada, he would be released immediately, but this does not apply to boys overseas. This seems to me a great injustice to boys who have left their studies, have volunteered for the Active Army, and have been in action. Something should be done to get them back to their respective colleges. I can appreciate there were difficulties in the past, and these boys did not expect to be returned ahead of men of long service, but surely something can be done for them now.

There must be a lot of these boys who were practically forced into the Army of Occupation and should now be released.

St. John, N.B. F. M. MCKELVEY

Save the Children

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

HERE is some further information about sending food parcels to Europe as suggested in my letter, published on December 8.

Postal service has now been established to Poland and Yugoslavia, two countries that of course need food. Parcels to Europe can be 11 lbs., and cost $2.25 postage, or $1.60 to Holland. Names of individuals can be obtained from the Greek, Yugoslav, or Norwegian legations in Ottawa; from Polish-Canadian groups; from Entr'-Aide Française, at the French Embassy, Sussex St., Ottawa, who have a long list of children, either war orphans or members of large families. Though organizations cannot send parcels groups can get together to make up parcels and send them individually.

Aylmer, Que. MRS. G. C. ANDREW

Did Luther Fail?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WONDER how many people know the implications of the Luther Reformation, see its place in history.

Luther, strong man that he was, started an innovation but, seemingly, he could go but so far and so that Reformation was never completed. No one had all-round ability to carry it against and through other superstitions of the times or even against the superstition Luther sanctioned in placing a book (the Bible)—in place of the Pope—as man's sole and final authority.

Erasmus, standing by reason, knew and taught reformation thoroughly—Truth never seems to be altogether without those who apprehend her—but his influence was limited to the learned few. He was the first among modern humanists placing authority in the hands of reason — of the highest reason of its day.

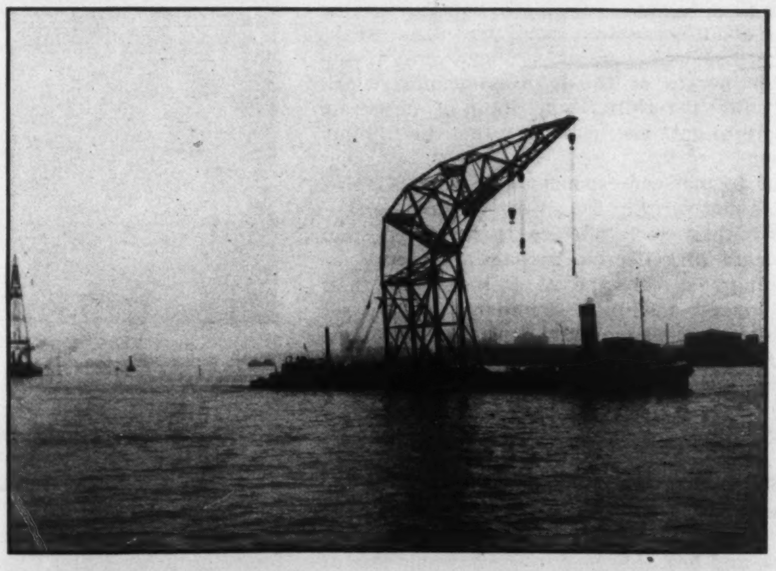
Luther, while using his reason as guide—later condemned reason, so he could not complete his reform. The superstitions, recognized by him, remain to this day in orthodox church assemblies and provide one great reason for races standing apart. Surely religion is "world loyalty" and nothing less.

We should, I think, follow — and gratefully — the vigorous Martin Luther, but only for a short way.

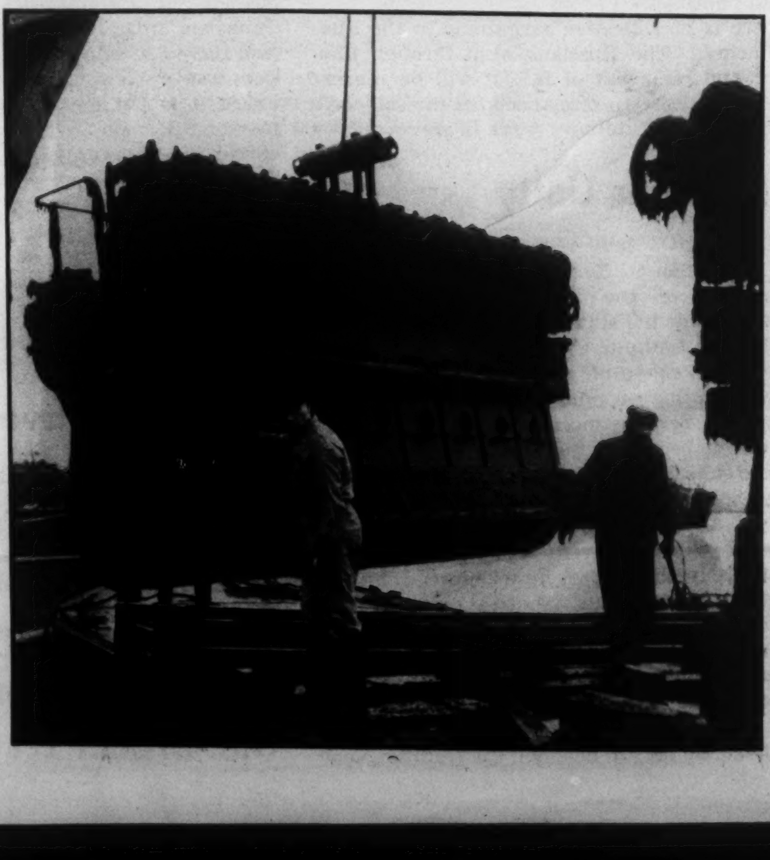
Vedder Crossing, B.C. H. K. LEAVENS

Dutch Salvage Machinery Which Germans Sank in Sea

In the Netherlands the Dutch have set about recovering from the sea much valuable Dutch machinery and motors which the Germans sank when they found they could not take everything away. Divers in complete outfit descended into the water to attach strong cables to the engines.



Cranes came into action and one after another the machines that the Germans had doomed reappeared to take part in the country's reconstruction.



The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

an unquestioned place among the foremost achievers of victory.

But managerial skill is not statesmanship, and Mr. Howe is much too sensible a man to confuse the two. Messrs. Ilsley and St. Laurent have had a different function. Between them they have very fully embodied the spirit, the will to victory, the aspirations for the new world, of the Canadian people in these momentous years. They have embodied it, not in two separate subdivisions, Mr. Ilsley for the English-speaking and Mr. St. Laurent for the French, but the two together for the whole, since fortunately for the unity of Canada Mr. Ilsley is understood and accepted by the French as Mr. St. Laurent is understood and accepted by the English-speaking, simply as a good and representative Canadian.

The Imperial Privy Council is the highest honor to which a "political man" in Canada can attain (and those who dislike or disparage Canada's association with the British Commonwealth would do well to reflect on the impoverishment of our political life which would attend our exclusion from it); and its two new members are, after Mr. King, the obvious and inevitable nominations for this first year of peace.

The Brett Memorial

THE life work of the late Professor George S. Brett, head of the graduate school of the University of Toronto, consisted largely in the guidance and encouragement of able and devoted young men and women in the pursuit of such knowledge and discipline as would make them useful to their country and the world. It is therefore eminently fitting that the memorial which it is proposed to establish should be a fellowship to be awarded annually by the Senate of the University, for this will aid Professor Brett's successors to carry on his work in the spirit in which he himself approached it.

ELEGY FOR BAEDEKER

DEAR vanished days when chatty friends returned
From Heidelberg from Avilion;
When over cards and cocktails we have learned
The loveliness of Cannes and Carcassonne.
Nostalgia is upon my heart again,
To hear them tell, ah, once to hear them tell
How fair the sickle moon above the Seine,
How gay the nights along the rue Pigalle!

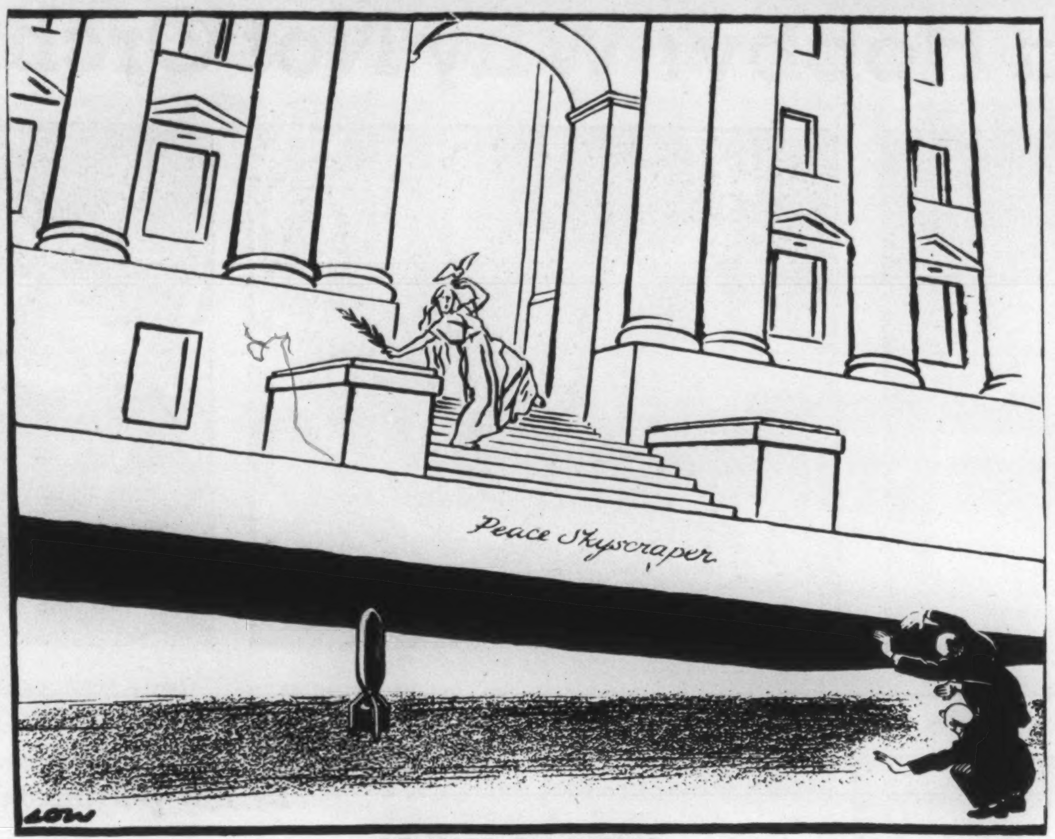
The croupier who flirted with Félise
In the Casino garden comes no more.
And down deserted avenues of Nice
Cook's char-à-bancs are half-forgotten lore.
Now fades the olden epic of the visa,
While dust descends upon the steamer chair;
And the enigmatic smile of the Mona Lisa
Is one with Baedeker's ghosts of yesteryear.

IRENE CHAPMAN BENSON

Nothing could be less local or parochial than a great graduate school such as Professor Brett devoted many years of his life to building up at Toronto. The candidates for this fellowship will come from all parts of the continent and indeed of the world, and will range over the whole field of human research. We are confident that Professor Brett's many friends in all parts of Canada will wish to be associated with this memorial. The honorary treasurer of the George Sidney Brett Memorial Fund is R. C. Berkinshaw, 204 Richmond street west, Toronto.

British Needs

WE DO not think the great majority of Canadians have any realization of the extent of the "austerity" in which the people of Great Britain are living since the close of the war, or of the insignificant amount of difference that the recent American loan will make in their immediate conditions. The simple fact is that both government and people are determined not to spend any of their inadequate supply of American dollars for any purpose except the re-establishment of their economic productive power, the restoration of their ability to pay by exports for all that they owe and all that they buy.



DELICATE BALANCING

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The extent to which the advantage is being taken of their difficult position by better situated nations is exemplified by the recent action of the U.S. Senate in prohibiting the rechartering of American vessels to British shipping interests which have had them under charter for several years; the object of this is to compel the British to buy the vessels at the present scarcity price, because of the desperate need for cargo space this year, instead of renting them until a fresh supply of more efficient ships becomes available from British yards.

The diet of the British people is adequate in the case of those who can supplement their rations by a restaurant meal five or six times a week or who live in the country and can raise some of their own food; children are also sufficiently nourished, the poorer classes better than before the war, which is not much of a guarantee of superfluity. Adults of the working class who have no cafeteria to resort to are simply not sufficiently fed, and this fact has much to do with the unrest and lack of elasticity of spirit in this part of the population. Canadians can still confer great benefits on deserving people by sending food parcels as generously as possible; the need is even greater than in the days when the Canadian army was in England.

Rule By Murder

NO MORE revealing indication of the character of the regime in Germany whose heads (except those who have suicided) are now in the dock at Nuremberg has yet come to light than the letters exchanged between Albrecht Haushofer and Rudolf Hess which were published last Saturday. The letters constitute a perfectly frank admission that murder was a normal and recognized part of the Nazi technique in 1933. The young Haushofer shows no sign of objecting to this fact except in a case where the subordinating of the "personal initiative" of one of the murderers seemed to him desirable "for the benefit of the common good"; he did not mind Heinrich Bruening being murdered, except for the fact that it would have bad "repercussions abroad". It is assumed in the correspondence that a Standartenfuehrer of the Brownshirts has the right to commit murder if not restrained in a particular case by orders from above.

For a short period of the actual crisis of a revolution against a tyrannical government a certain suspension of the ordinary processes of justice is doubtless inevitable. But the government of Germany before the Hitler revolution was in no sense tyrannical; it was if anything too weak and too tolerant for its own good. The Hitlerites moreover not only suspended the processes of justice for a period of revolution; they abandoned all pretence of justice, and erected systematic murder, torture and pillage into an instrument of government for thirteen years. It was not in their theories that justice, in the sense of an impartial administration of duly enacted and ascertainable law by judges independent of the government, should ever be re-established. The Master Race had no need of justice; all that it desired was strength.

But in the end the absence of justice proved a fatal weakness. One of the writers of the Haushofer-Hess correspondence conspired against the government which they had both helped to bring into power, and was executed; the other was saved only by the fact that he put himself in the hands of that government's enemies. A nation which preserves its sense of justice may suffer an honorable defeat in war and survive to become great again; a nation which drives out justice ends in the hideous collapse of an Italy and the yet more hideous disintegration of a Third Reich.

Those "Advisors"

ONE of the things that we hope to do during 1946 is to secure the abolition of the many "advisors" who clutter up the lists of officials of sundry government departments at Ottawa and other capitals in this fair Dominion, and of the "convenors" who pullulate in the various committees of the various societies which we have either joined or succeeded in evading.

According to the Oxford Dictionary there is no such thing as an advisor, and no such thing as a convenor, in the English language, and according to us there ought not to be. An advisor is nothing but a misbegotten adviser, and a convenor is nothing but a convener with an inflated idea of his importance. The O stands for Official, whereas the E stands for Efficient. The advisor is concerned about his dignity, the adviser about his advice.

ASTONISHING

"Telegram to the Editor: Please cancel my labored letter."

There's a gentleman living in Ottawa
Whose character surely has not a flaw.
Such modesty seldom is savored,
For he says his *own* writing is "labored."

For us, it's a word we're reserving
For enemies, dull, undeserving.
Our friend must be saintly—or "bats"
Who is kicking *himself* in the slats.

—J. E. M.

Naturally it is in the newer departments of state that the advisors most numerously congregate. The Department of Munitions and Supply is full of them, and the Department of National Defence for Air has a goodly list. (The other Defence Departments have neither advisors nor advisers; they are staffed with good old-fashioned brass hats who need no advice from anybody.) Our own belief is that the —or termination not only makes its bearers feel more official, but also causes them to think that they are something like supervisors, who are correctly spelt with an —or according to the Oxford. They are really nothing of the kind. The difference is that the people who are supervised by a supervisor have to submit to that supervision, whereas the people who are advised by an advisor (or an adviser either) do not have to accept that advice, and the people who are convened by a convenor (or a convener) do not have to go to the thing they are convened to.

THE PASSING SHOW

By S. P. TYLER

A TORONTO choreographer has invented a new dance which requires the partners to go around one another while turning in opposite directions. We do not favor the suggestion that it be known as the DPC (Dominion-Provincial Conference) side-step.

•

Maj-Gen. Brock Chisholm, in a recent debate: "I say we say, 'Shoot down anyone who doesn't keep the peace'." Of course, if we keep on shooting long enough, there is a chance that peace will become quite permanent.

•

In a New Year radio address, General de Gaulle gave a special welcome to all babies born in 1946. This is a polite counterblast to the practice of newborn youngsters who make a point of howling as soon as they realize where they are.

•

New York's Russian language newspaper, Novoye Russkoye Slavo, believes international control of atomic energy likely because "even human stupidity has its limits." This last statement, of course, is still subject to official confirmation.

•

The recent press story reporting extensive new drilling operations in many parts of Canada is not believed to have any connection with the news from Ottawa that nearly 400 dentists have been released by the army for civil practice.

•

From a New York editorial: "It is high time the two opposing parties in China came to some agreement in plain black and white". Judging by the inscriptions that appear on the wrapping paper of our Chinese laundry, we fear that our contemporary is asking a little too much.

•

An American lady has just written her first novel at age 89. We only wish that some of our younger novelists had exercised similar restraint.

•

George Bernard Shaw, at age 90, has renewed a newspaper subscription for two years stating that he has no expectation of living beyond that time. Mr. Shaw should be urged to extend the subscription if only to provide himself with an incentive for putting up with this world a little longer.

•

A trapper in Northern Ontario swears that he was pursued by a ghost in chains. With road conditions as they are, at least the ghost was a sensible sort of guy.

•

A trade journal announces a midget washing machine for lady travellers that will wash twelve pieces of lingerie at one time. Sounds like another of those curious items stirred up in any lady's handbag when she's hunting for a streetcar ticket.

•

In a nostalgic letter to the press commenting on present shortages and high prices, the writer asks: "Where is the $2 man's shirt of 1942?" Happily, what's left of ours is still hanging round our neck—by a thread.

•

From an official notice in St. Albans (U.S.) Naval Hospital: "Lovemaking and lollygagging are strictly forbidden." Lollygagging, of course, is derived from the verb "lollygag", meaning "to lollygag". The word "lollygag" may also be used as an adjective, but only sparingly, and sotto voce.

•

Railway sandwiches packed in cardboard cartons will shortly be obtainable from automatic slot machines to be installed in trains. The cartons will be colored so that the customers will not make the mistake of consuming them with the sandwich.

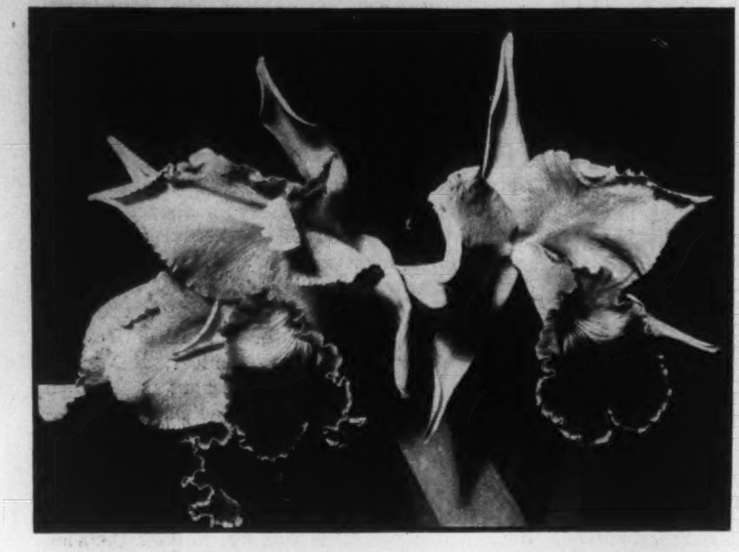
•

A perpetual motion clock will appear on the market shortly which winds itself up by the slightest variation in temperature. Apartment dwellers will have their work cut out to prevent the thing from over-winding itself.

•

Our niece Ettie is disturbed by an article stating that, owing to disuse, human legs may ultimately disappear. She says she wants to keep hers if it's only for the sake of appearances.

Looking For a Hobby? Why Not Orchid Growing?



From Costa Rica comes this rare orchid, the Cattleya Dowiana Aurea, with yellow sepals and petals and rosy red lip.

Even a small greenhouse can produce a great many orchids. Note the leathery tough leaves.

Some 15,000 varieties of orchids are known. The spiderlike Epidendrum, one of the most grotesque, has a pleasant odor.

The Cattleya is the orchid usually made up into a corsage. If handled wisely, the flowers will last for a couple of weeks.

By Lyn Harrington

"AN ORCHID is not a flower as a gladiolus or a poppy is a flower;" stated Rex Stout, creator of Nero Wolfe, that orchid-loving detective of fiction. "It is a signal for seduction, a beckoning of the exotic, a banner of sophisticated romance."

Florists agree with that statement. They buy orchids not only for resale, but also for prestige. Whether an orchid is sold this week or next, or not at all, it is worth its price to the enterprising florist. He knows that his shop acquires standing in the neighborhood, by just displaying the exotic beauties.

When they do sell, it's usually to the tune of five dollars apiece, and upwards. For of all flowers, the orchid stands out as the most romantic, the most glamorous and probably the most expensive the world has known. Pursuit of the orchid has cost millions of dollars, the health and frequently the lives of men in malaria-haunted jungles.

The importing of orchids reached its heyday in England some thirty years ago, when they fetched fabulous prices. There, it is still valued chiefly as a plant, while in America it is best-known as a cut flower. Indeed most people who joyfully recognize the blossom would greet the plant with a cold stare. For the tough leathery leaves of the plant seem no partner to the fragile, sometimes grotesque blooms.

As a privilege of royalty, this aristocrat of flowers has plenty of eccentricities. Some orchids like it hot. Others like lower temperatures. Orchids are thought to be odorless, but they are the mimics amongst the flowers. With no distinct odor of their own, they often smell like a rose, like hawthorn, like cinnamon, or even carrion. And they emanate perfume at just the right time of day to attract the specific insect which ordinarily performs the job of pollination.

Though the orchid has a delicate blossom and "lives on air," it is no tender little plant. It endures great extremes of temperature and moisture in its native habitat, with plenty of competition from other jungle growth, and cut-throat attacks from insects and plant diseases. Orchid growing in temperate regions is full of contradictions, and frequently growers who use almost diametrically opposed methods, both get excellent results.

DESPITE their lusty grip on life, orchids display a tendency toward race suicide. The pistil and stamens have grown in such a strange fashion, that the pollen is no longer a dust which can be carried on the legs of a visiting insect. In the case of the Cattleya, probably the best-known orchid, it has become a solid little ball, the size of a pea, which must be transferred directly to another plant.

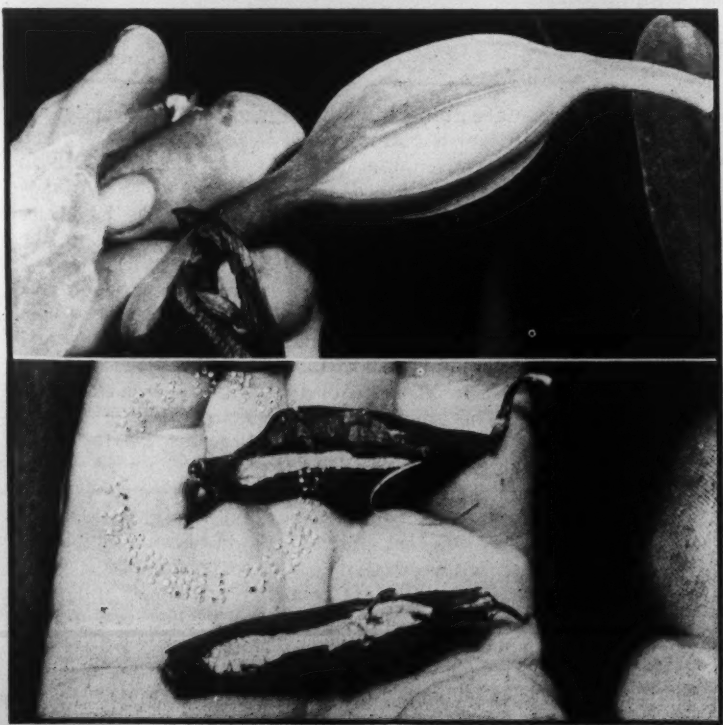
The commercial grower or fancier removes the ball of pollen with a needle or the point of a knife, transfers it to the ideal mate and in a few hours the flower has closed down over it, to prevent any further pollination. The petals do not fall off, but remain to guard the swelling seed-pod. The pod ripens for a year or more, when the gardener snoods it with a glasseine bag to catch the fine dust. A single pod may contain more than a million seeds.

The seeds are germinated in test-tubes in a jelly of agar to which has been added a solution of mineral salts. In a twelvemonth, the little seedlings have attained an inch of growth, if bacteria has not destroyed them. The hardiest seedlings are transplanted by toothpick into a community pot, where they grow for another year. The tiny plants then acquire individual flower pots, about an inch in diameter.

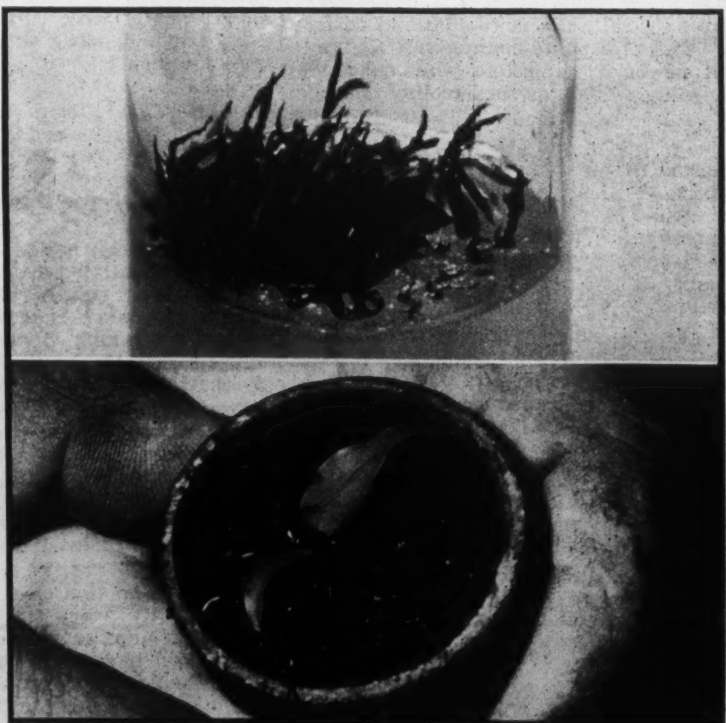
Once they've been given the conditions needed for their growth, the orchid will grow a leaf a year, and when mature will blossom almost indefinitely — once a year. Hybrid orchids produced by enthusiasts, are bigger and even more beautiful than their jungle parents, but cannot be counted upon to flower at any specific time. At that they need an infusion of wild blood every so often.

In America, this immigrant from the jungles of South and Central America, from the Philippines and the East Indies, has become big business. In Canada, that aspect of it is confined to one large firm which produces cut flowers for the trade. Occasionally the exquisite blooms may be discovered in botanical gardens in Canada, but more of them are to be found in the green houses of amateur growers.

Photography by Richard Harrington



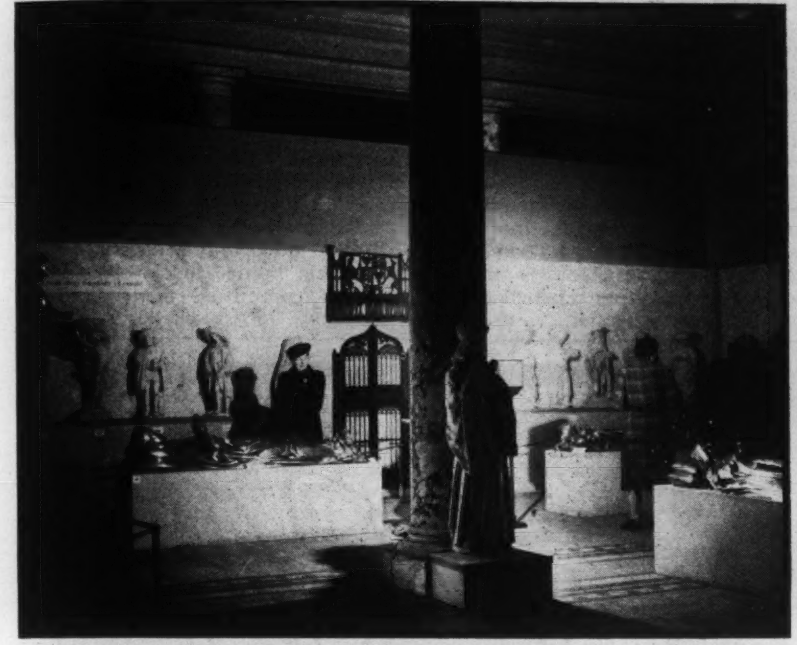
Upper: Orchid seed pods ripen for a year or more. A small glasseine bag is slipped over pod to catch the fine seeds. Lower: Dried seed pod, showing the very fine seeds, like grains of dust or flour. They take a year to germinate..



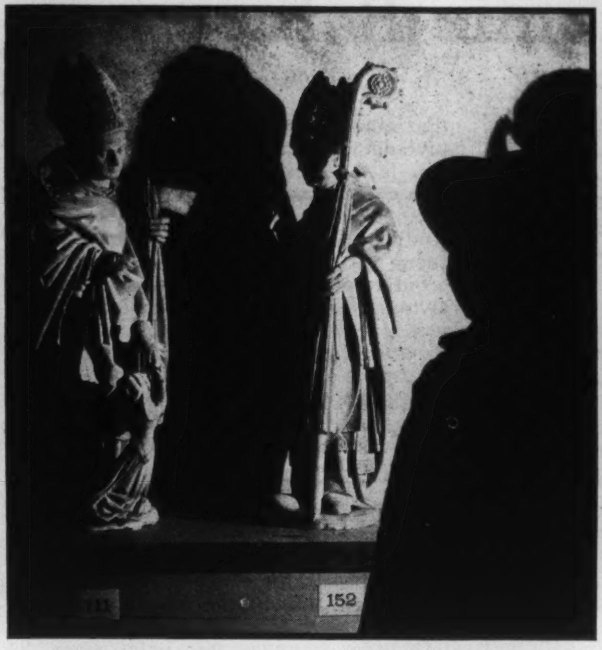
. . . And another year to grow an inch in the chemical solution in which they germinate (upper). Transplanted to individual pots, they grow a leaf a year. From seed to the size shown here has taken three years; another seven before it blooms.

Orchids make no demand on topsoil. The kind which receive all their nourishment from the air are anchored firmly in osmunda fibre ((fern root). And that means tamped in firmly with a ramrod.

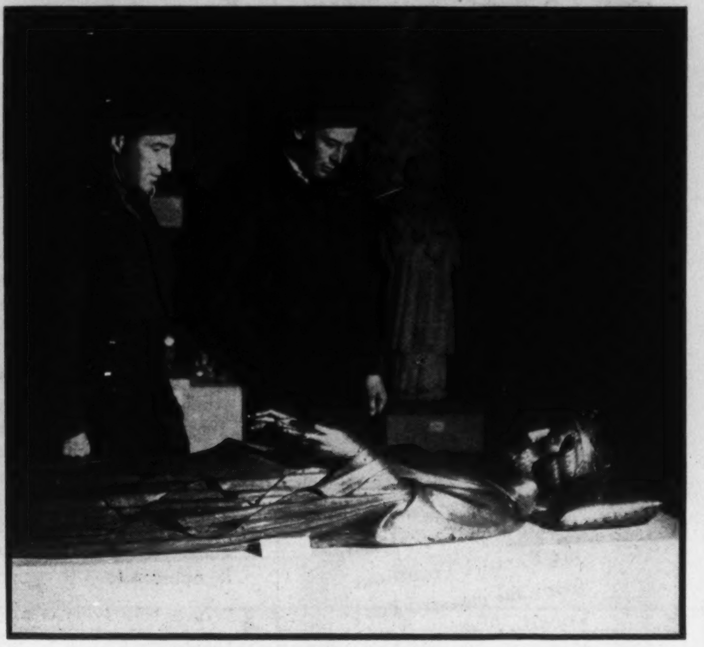
Westminster Abbey's Royal Effigies on Display



Westminster Abbey's Royal Effigies, removed to safe hiding places during the blitz are now on exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum while awaiting restoration to the Abbey.



A schoolgirl is attracted to these less than life-size figures of bishops in Mass vestments. Scientific cleaning has revived their splendor.



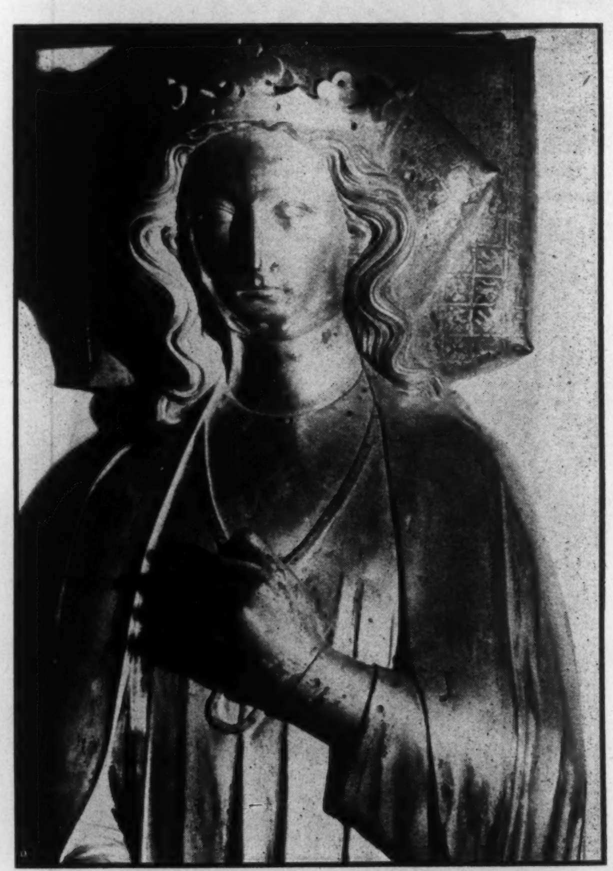
Canadian soldiers study the bronze gilt effigy of Henry III, one of the earliest effigies (1291). To gild it, Flemish florins were melted down.

By C. A. Wright

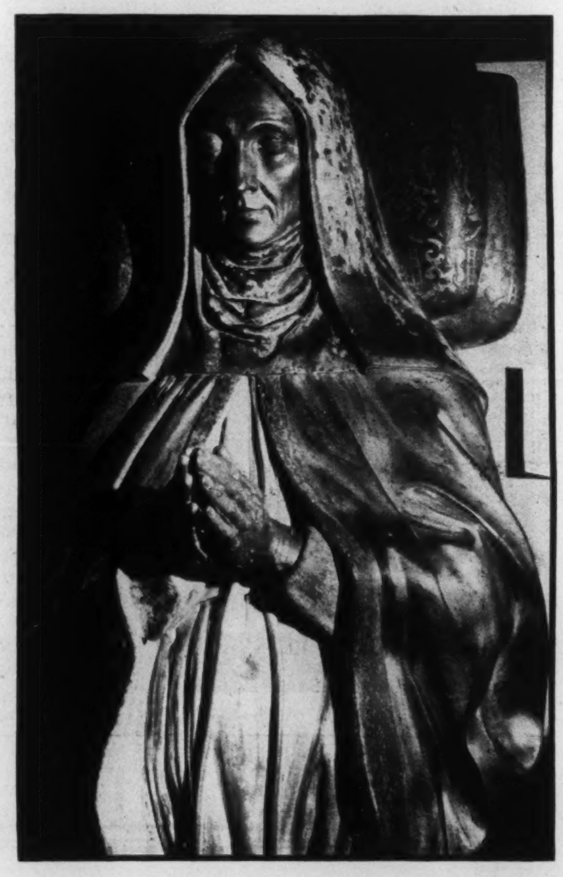
FOR the first, and probably last time in history the gilt effigies of the Kings and Queens of England have been removed from their tombs, and, together with the stone figures from the chantry chapel of Henry V and the chapel of Henry VII, they have been reposing in safe hiding places during the war. With the end of the war they were taken out of shelter, carefully cleaned and now that they are all collected together it is possible to inspect them collectively and at close quarters. This has never been possible before. Several of the effigies are too high above the floor level at Westminster Abbey to be easily seen. Even to experts of the Abbey, where these treasures of medieval sculpture have been housed for centuries, much of the detail of the effigies was entirely new; scientific cleaning has brought out and restored what the passage of time has inevitably obscured.

These royal effigies have no match anywhere in the world. They date from the XIIIth to the XVIth centuries when the craft was at its height in England. England has a larger number of recumbent monumental effigies shaped in the round than any other country, and this exhibition displays most of the finest pieces of English medieval statuary of this type. Most of these effigies are of stone, a certain number of wood, and a very small number of bronze. Ten medieval effigies of the latter material survive; all but one are royal and eight of them are shown here. These royal effigies are all mercury gilded and recent cleaning has revived their splendor.

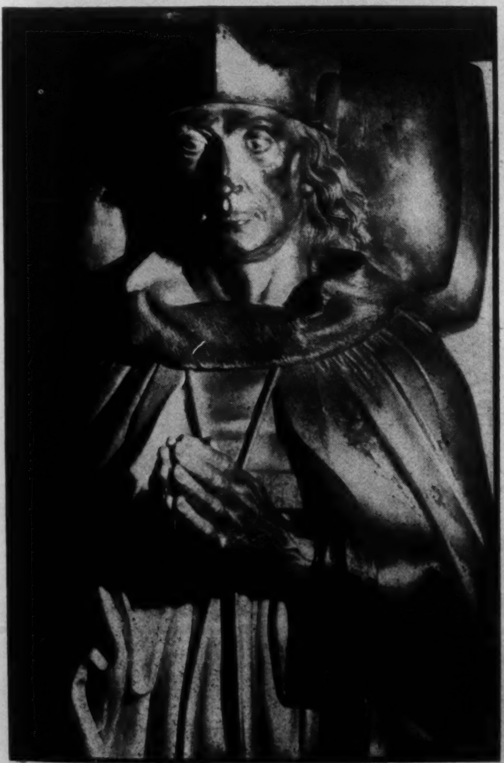
The earliest are the two effigies of Henry III and Queen Eleanor which were made by William Torel, goldsmith of London, in 1291-2. To gild these figures 476 Flemish florins were melted down. The latest of the effigies were designed by a contemporary of Michelangelo's, Pietro Torrigiani, and they are a blending of Italian renaissance and late English Gothic. The figures are of Henry VII, his Queen and his mother.



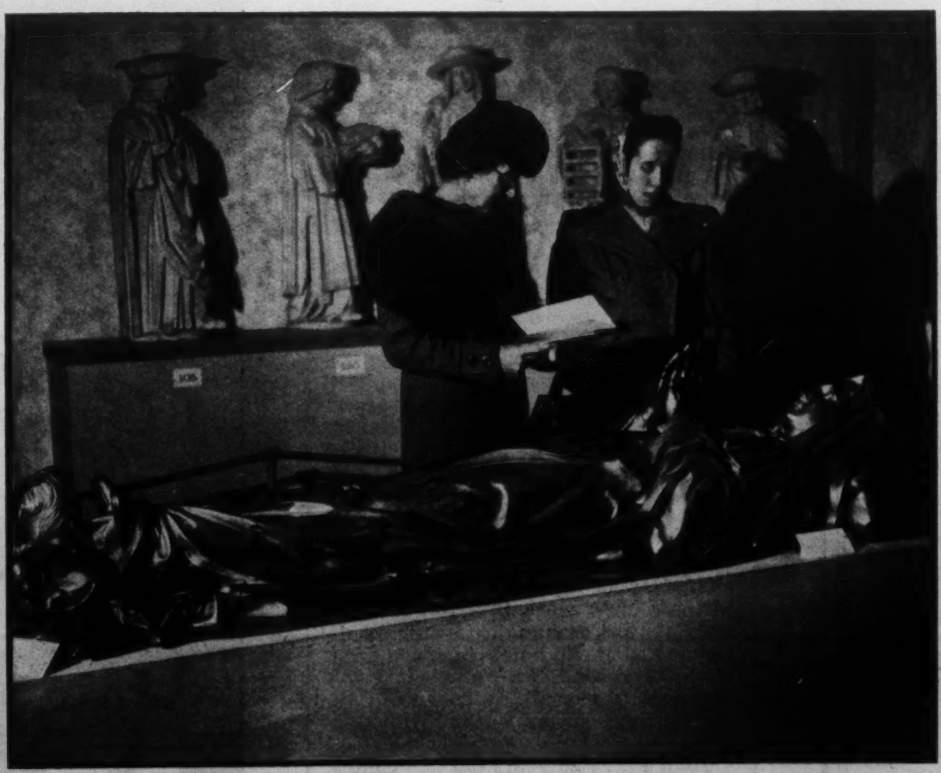
The effigy of Eleanor of Castile (d. 1290), first wife of Edward I, dates from same period. Her hair flows freely from beneath her crown.



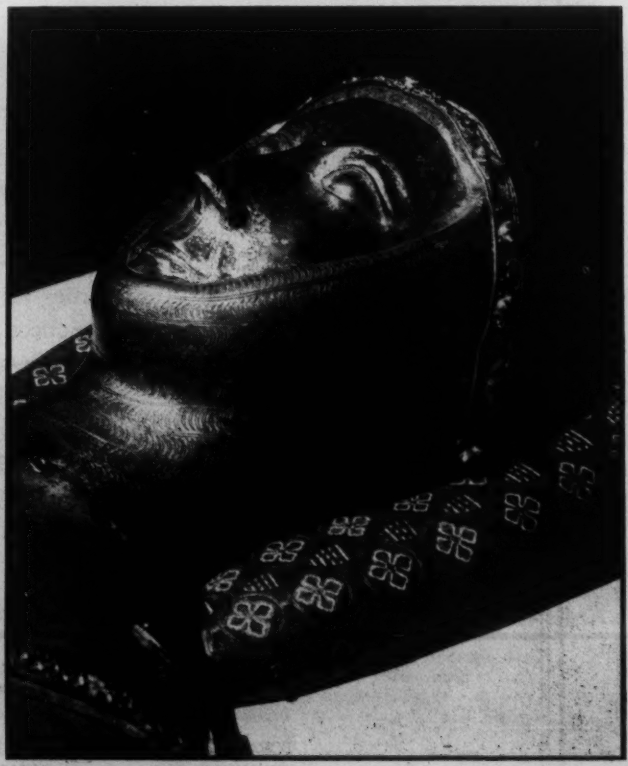
Often elaborately costumed and colored, some of these figures, like this one of Henry VII's mother, are extremely lifelike and natural.



Henry VII, first of the Tudors, was wealthy and avaricious. His bronze effigy was designed by Torrigiani . . .



. . . as was this one of Elizabeth of York, his wife. It has a strikingly lifelike expression in face and attitude. In the background are seen figures from the Triforium of Westminster Abbey, representing philosophers and saints.



This figure of William de Valence (d. 1296), half brother of Henry III, wears complete mail. It is of oak, covered with thin plates of copper, engraved and gilt.

Juvenile Crime Rooted In Economic Refuse

By GERALD ZOFFER

This is the second in a series of articles dealing with the problem of Juvenile Crime and Delinquency in Canada. This week the writer tells of the difficulties encountered by anyone wishing to determine the causes of delinquency. He points out that every case history of delinquent youth is different from the others, and that each, therefore, must be studied separately in order to discover the causes that led that youth to commit a crime.

It is found, however, that there are basic causes which run like under-currents through the many cases. One of these major causes is economic.

IT is a relatively simple matter for any person investigating a national problem such as Juvenile Crime and Delinquency to ascertain the seriousness of that problem merely by reading the daily newspapers, listening to the radio and studying statistics. It is a far more difficult process, however, to probe down beyond these facts and figures to the innumerable hidden causes.

There are many reasons for this. One finds, for instance, that whereas effects are fixed qualities and easily recognizable, causes tend to be amorphous, and must be carefully studied from all angles, before being named. Even then, a cursory examination only reveals the fundamental, basic causes of delinquency, which are not always the reason for juvenile crime. Sometimes the cause may be hidden away in some emotional or psychological disturbance which occurred in the individual's early youth, and which can only be detected and brought to light by a trained psychiatrist or psychologist. At other times the cause may be the result of several factors which, however inconspicuous when considered by themselves, produce a powerful reaction when combined. All of these points must be taken into consideration by the investigator who attempts to lay bare the roots of juvenile delinquency.

One of the most important factors that make finding the causes of juvenile delinquency a difficult process is the fact that no two case histories of wayward youth are exactly alike. Each case history must be studied separately, for it must be borne in mind that each one is the peculiar outcome of a number of individual causes which combined in such a manner and under such circumstances as to produce a criminal frame of mind.

In the words of Judge Hawley S. Mott of the Toronto Juvenile Court: "There is no such thing as a representative case of Juvenile Delinquency. There are cases that are alike in external form—that is, they may stem from the same basic cause—but when examined closely and in greater detail, they invariably reveal differences which immediately set them off as individual cases."

In order to make this point more clear, consider the problems confronting the investigator who wishes to determine, for example, why a large numbers of young people today commit theft.

Young House-Breakers

Working from statistics first, the investigator finds that 412 persons were convicted to Canadian penitentiaries on the charge of breaking, entering and theft during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1944; and that approximately 244 of these 412 were youths 21 years old and under.

After speaking with responsible authorities, studying records, and interviewing the youthful convicts themselves, the investigator finds that the causes that led many of these youths to commit the same type of crime were quite different from each other, but that there did exist fundamental causes which ran like undercurrents through the majority of delinquent cases. One of these he finds to be the Economic factor.

Upon further investigation of individual case histories, the results might read something like this: "It was found, after studying a fair percentage of case histories of wayward youth, that adverse economic condition were a basic cause of juvenile crime. Probing further, the investigator found that this basic cause divided itself into a number of lesser ones, all possessing a common root, but different in form. These included: overcrowded living conditions, the drop in wages and salaries since the ending of the war, the entry of minors into a cheap postwar labor market, the lack of supervised recreational centres, the existence of slum districts."

Necessary Changes

By thus segregating the various economic causes of juvenile delinquency, it is possible to determine just what changes are necessary, and what recommendations have to be made to drain out those swamps from which emerge our delinquents of today, and hardened criminals of tomorrow.

Here, for example, are some case histories of youths who are currently serving time in various Canadian penitentiaries. In order to show precisely what part economics play in the breeding of juvenile crime, everything but the economic factor has been left out of the picture.

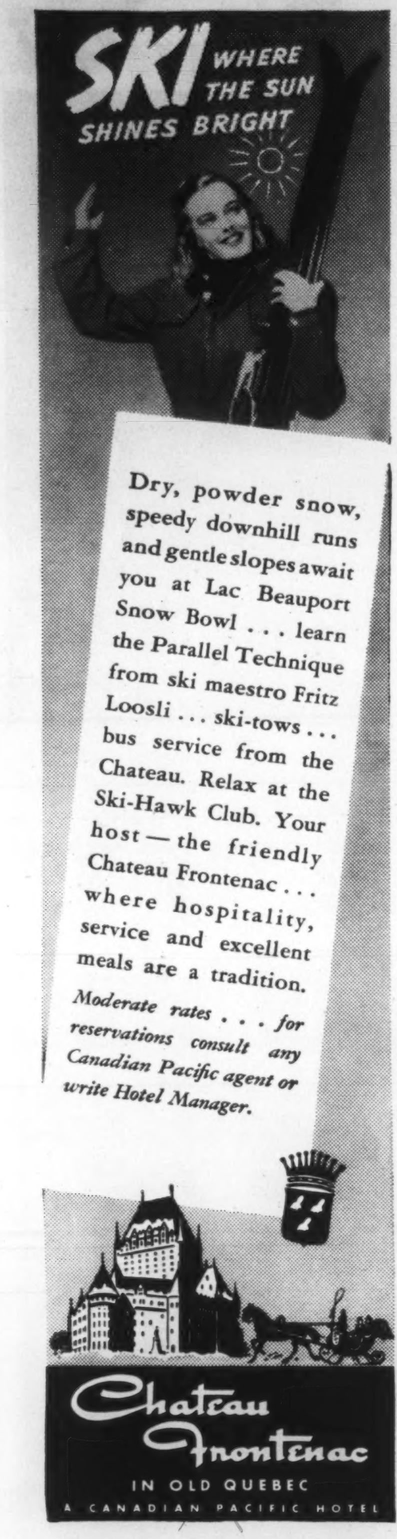
Walter R . . . 18 years old . . . grew up in an overcrowded slum district around S. Avenue . . . both parents poor factory workers . . . left school to work in a hat factory at 15 . . . took to hanging around poolrooms and cheap hotels in spare time . . . found his $18 a week salary insufficient to pay all his expenses . . . agreed to go out on a "job" with two others . . . caught and arrested.

John F . . . 20 years old . . . comes from average middle-class family and home . . . spent two years in the Merchant Marine . . . returned home recently but was too taut to settle down . . . finally sought job but found only work as common laborer . . . turned to crime to supply him with extra money . . . arrested.

Margaret G . . . 19 years old . . . always wanted to be a "lady" . . . parents unable to meet her extravagant tastes . . . worked for while in office but unable to get along . . . wanted to study dress designing, but hadn't time nor money . . . arrested after being caught stealing money from an employer.

Bernard M . . . 17 years old . . . came from good home . . . mother a housewife and father a travelling salesman . . . youth left to supply his own recreation . . . joined street gang and became leader . . . brought up in juvenile court several times for pilfering . . . recently charged and convicted for armed robbery.

These are but four of the cases with which I came in contact during the many weeks I spent digging down to the roots of the delinquency problem. Yet they are but a fragment of those which come up for hearing every day all across Canada, and which reflect the economic discrepancies that exist in our society. It is not possible to give here the case histories of the hundreds of Canadian youths under the age of 21 who fill our penitentiaries, jails and detention homes today. These individuals committed such sordid offences as incest, carnal knowledge,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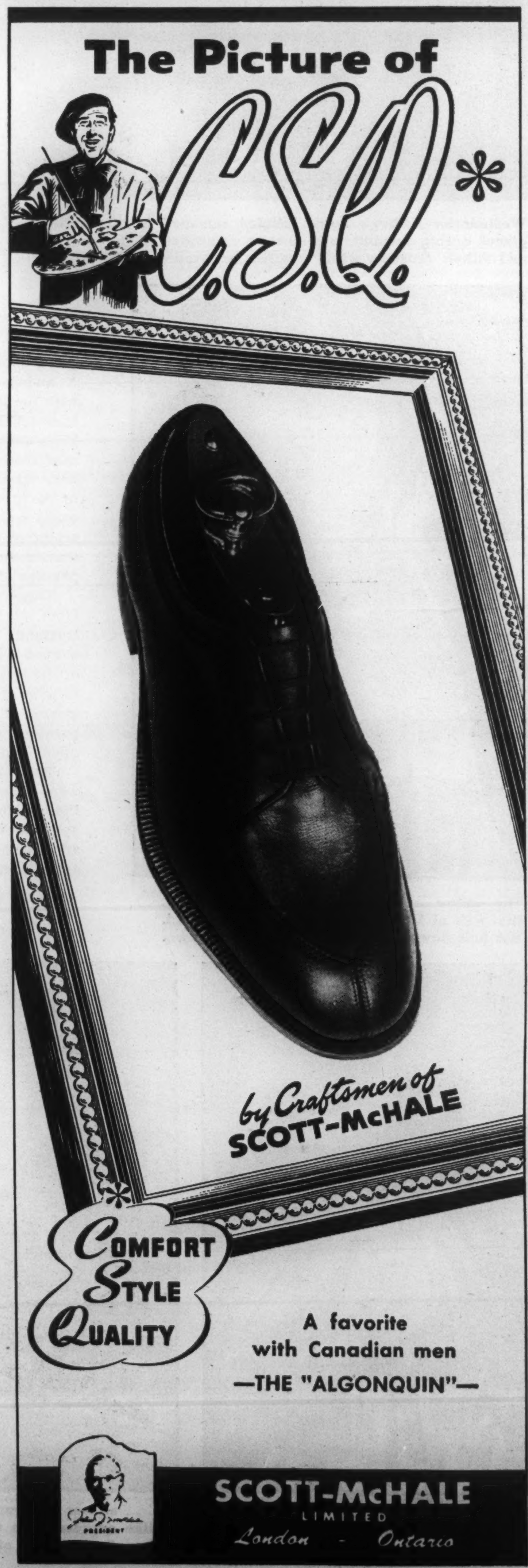
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manslaughter, murder and rape, and such crimes as breaking, theft, fraud, forgery, receiving and robbery. But it is necessary to point out that in a great majority of these cases, one of the prime factors that induced crime was the economic one.

Psychological Frustration

Another prime factor running through the many case histories was that which might be described as the psychological frustration of the modern world, as reflected in behavior of both adults and juveniles. Before attempting to analyze this major cause of delinquency, however, it might be well to study some facts and figures that show the increase in juvenile crime and delinquency in Canada during the past several years.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1944, the seven existing penitentiaries in Canada contained 3,078 convicts, as compared with 2,968 at the end of the previous year, an increase of 110. These numbers include female convicts, of whom there were 43 at the end of the fiscal year 1943-1944 as compared with 52 at the end of the previous fiscal year—a decrease of 9. The average daily population was 2,950, as compared with 2,981 during the previous year.

Now, of the total male admissions, 4 were under 16 years of age; 20 were 16 years; 56 were 17 years; 87 were 18 years; 93 were 19 years, and 94 were 20 years. This means that 354, or 23.6 per cent of the total admissions, were youth under 21 years of age.

The number of convicts admitted to the different penitentiaries during the last published fiscal year numbered 1,670, which was nearly as many as the number admitted during the year 1940, as the following comparative statement shows:

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Total population on March 31	3,772	3,688	3,232	2,969	3,078
Total net admissions during year..	1,685	1,489	1,143	1,201	1,670

But the number of admissions to penitentiaries of youths under 21 years of age rose from 201 in 1942 to 253 in 1943 and to 354 in 1944, which represents a 76 percent increase in the three year period.

Fifty percent of all male admissions during the past fiscal year were young men under 24 years of age.

It must be remembered that these figures are for the penitentiaries alone. They do not give the number of youths who are brought up on different counts each year who are not sentenced to penitentiaries. There are Juvenile Courts in Canada for youth under the age of 16 that have been doing a roaring business these past years. In the city of Toronto alone, 1,344 delinquents were brought up in Juvenile Court for various offenses during 1944. Multiply this number by the number of Juvenile courts located in all major cities of Canada and the resulting figure is a highly impressive one.

These are some of the facts that the people of Canada should know in deciding whether the problem of Juvenile Crime and Delinquency is a serious one in Canada.

Next week, I shall continue my probe into the basic causes of delinquency.

Scientists Want a Few Million More Stars

By MURRAY OULTON

The giant telescope now being completed at Pasadena will, the scientists hope, enable them to see objects on the moon as small as 30-ft. in diameter and also bring within range a further 500,000,000 stars, which, with the 1,500,000,000 already believed to exist, make an awe-inspiring total.

But even this does not satisfy the scientists, who believe that this is only one-fiftieth of the full total of stars, and plans for a very much larger telescope are under way at Mount Wilson Observatory.

THE grinding and polishing of the 200-inch telescope reflector, the biggest yet made, for the observatory on Mount Palomar, California, has been resumed at Pasadena after a three years' interruption caused by the war.

With it astronomers hope to see objects on the moon as small as 30 or 40 feet in diameter. That means anything the size of an average suburban house would be easily distinguishable. And then . . . will the astronomers be satisfied? Sir Harold Spencer Jones, Britain's Astronomer Royal, once said that they would always be striving for bigger things.

Indeed, no sooner was the giant mirror cast than there were reports of plans for one with a 300-inch diameter.

Years of preparation preceded the casting of the giant reflector now undergoing final polishing. Twenty tons of molten glass had to be poured into a specially prepared mould, and the operation at the Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y., was watched by distinguished astronomers and physicists from all over the world.

The reflector took a year to cool, and then it was sent on to Pasadena for grinding. The most meticulous precautions had to be taken on this journey of 3,300 miles right across the continent. The 200-inch disc was packed with great care, its face protected by a four-inch layer of cork.

Specially-Built Car

It travelled on a low car specially built for the purpose, and the mirror was placed within a steel case. The car cleared the permanent way by only a few inches, while its upper extremity came within three or four inches of the tunnels and bridges along the route. A train made up of three cars and a locomotive was given the task of transport, travelling at not more than 25 m.p.h.

Electrical power has literally revolutionized the possibilities of erecting giant reflectors of this kind. Electric motors enable great weights to be moved at the touch of a button. Inevitably the cost is enormous, and Dr. Spencer Jones tells us that the cost of constructing and housing the 200-inch reflector is expected to be at least $9,000,000.

As for the proposed 300-inch reflector, plans for which are reported in an advanced state at Mount Wilson Observatory, California, the weight of all the moving parts of the instrument would be no less than 1,600 tons. The observer would be carried in a cage on the instrument itself, and this would be placed within a turret with a dome diameter of 200 feet and a height of nearly 200 feet.

What marvels of space the 200-in. reflector will bring within man's ken remain to be seen. The 100-in. telescope at Mount Wilson Observatory revealed there were at least 1,500,000,000 stars in the universe. The new telescope is expected to bring within range a further 500,000,000.

Scientists state that the 200-in. reflector will enable them to photograph objects four times farther out in space than those which can now be reached. Light travelling at 186,000 miles a second takes centuries to reach us from many of the stars already known.

Yet powerful as the Mount Palomar reflector will be, even that will reach only one-fiftieth of the believed total of stars! Therefore there is ample reason why larger telescopes should be built. At least until we design our atomic projectiles in which we can visit them!

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CONDENSED FROM THE STANDARD — ISSUE OF DECEMBER 1st, 1945

"He was a fugitive from Hitler"

By JACQUELINE SIROIS
Standard Staff Correspondent

ERNST Werner was a weaver in a silk factory near the Sudeten town of Neu Rittendorf in 1938. Now, he is a crop-wise farmer in the Bright Sand district of Saskatchewan, 200 miles northwest of Saskatoon. Seven years ago Ernst was 30. He was well established in his trade, busy with union matters. Ernst was married to dark-eyed, dark-haired Maria who worked with him in the silk factory. Together, they made $12 a week, worked different shifts.

In 1938, the rumblings of Hitler's war machine could be plainly heard in Neu Rittendorf. One Saturday night in October, 1938, the blow fell. Hitler was on the march, headed straight for Neu Rittendorf. Hurriedly Maria and Ernst packed two small cases, said goodbye to their parents. They dressed the two children as warmly as possible. Herta was only 10. Young Horst was five. The Werners escaped into what was left of Czechoslovakia.

On Sunday, at noon, Hitler's troops entered Neu Rittendorf. Ernst and Maria and the two children remained in Czechoslovakia until November 20. Then they had to move on. Hitler was close behind them again. They sailed for England, one family out of hundreds, clutching their two small cases, all that was left of the compact little home in Neu Rittendorf. England was good to them but they were inarticulate and homesick. They spoke no English, had no means of showing their appreciation other than a smile. They were sheltered and fed in England and Scotland while arrangements were made to send them to Canada with other Sudeten refugees.

They sailed from England in April, 1939, arrived in Canada on the twenty-first. When they reached St. Walburg, in northwest Saskatchewan, they were assigned to a box car, given food and water. One day they were taken out to their new home; 160 acres of grey, substandard soil, 14 miles from St. Walburg over a muddy, rutted road. There was a derelict house on the land which was torn down. Ernst was given the materials and told to build a frame house for himself according to specifications adopted by the Canadian National Railways Land Settlement Association.

He was given a cow and a bull calf; two horses; nine chickens; a rooster, and two little pigs. That first winter the Werners lived on a subsistence cheque they received from the refugee settlement fund, $11.80 a month. They lived mostly on bread and potatoes and wild berries, black coffee made from ground barley and water.

Much of Ernst's land was unbroken bush, filled with poplar trees. Only 70 acres were under cultivation. Maria worked in the fields with her husband, cleared 65 acres of land with him. They now have 135 acres in cultivation and have bought another quarter-section of land. They have 22 head of cattle, six geese, 10 ducks, six horses, one sow, six pigs and about 50 chickens.

Young Horst is 12 and goes to Pine Ridge rural school, half a mile from the farmhouse. Herta is attending high school in St. Walburg, lives in town. She plans to become a nurse. Ernst has applied for Canadian citizenship.

The Werners are happy on their farm and want to stay there. They have pulled through some tough years but they feel the struggle has been well worth it. They own their farm outright and have completely paid for the new equipment.

Though Ernst and Maria still speak German together, they read English papers and books, are acquiring a Canadian point of view. They are deeply grateful to Canada for the opportunity this country gave them to pick up the severed threads and weave a new life among the poplar trees and willows of Bright Sand. Ernst and Maria were born Austrians. They became Czechoslovaks after the last war when the Sudetenland was given to that country. They want to die Canadians.

* * * * *

Jacqueline Sirois spent six weeks in the West gathering material for this feature article which appeared, as a photo story, in The Standard's rotogravure section of December 1st. It is reprinted here as an indication of The Standard's alertness in seeking features that attract and hold intense reader interest among more than 200,000 families across Canada. And, incidentally, this is one of the reasons why advertisers give The Standard top ranking in their budgets.

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Ottawa and Ontario Do Not Agree on Way to Provincial Autonomy

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE Ontario brief opens a new chapter in Dominion - Provincial relations. Whether it will torpedo the current negotiations cannot be forecast at date of writing; whether it does or not, it will not terminate efforts to reach a solution. The problem is as old as Confederation: we shall have it with us as long as Canada is a federation.

The fiscal relations between Ottawa and the provinces are always being amended; if they are not now to be radically reformed in keeping with recent developments, then they will be tinkered up or patched up on a piecemeal basis as acute need arises, continuing the long and unsatisfactory process which began in 1868, when Nova Scotia successfully bid for "Better Terms" than 80 cents a head, and which has been operating in stops and starts ever since.

Nationally-Earned Taxes

Though it makes some concessions toward the "fiscal need" of certain provinces, and recognizes the equity of spreading back through the Dominion taxes collected at head offices and factories but really earned nationally, the Drew brief is essentially consistent with the Hepburn brief presented to the Rowell-Sirois Commission in May, 1938, which said:

"The province of Ontario does not believe that it is practicable or efficient to transfer many of the most expensive social services to the Dominion. It believes that the municipalities must have increasing relief from their expensive responsibilities. The province of Ontario, therefore, cannot give up any present source of substantial revenue, and must in fact insist on a more strict recognition of its clearly established legal and moral rights in the field of direct taxation and natural resources." (Part II, page 35).

Nor is the insistence upon the preservation of a true federalism (a point repeatedly emphasized, by the way, in the Rowell-Sirois report) a new feature in the Ontario case. The 1938 brief points out (and with this sentiment hardly any one will quarrel):

"Canada . . . presents a paradox of unity and diversity and the necessary political counterpart of this paradox is Federalism. Economic diversity, difference of race and culture and sheer size insist upon regional government. Common allegiance and an underlying unity demand a national government." (Book II, pages 1 and 2). But the 1938 brief went on to attack the stand of certain provinces:

"Some recent proposals, for example, those of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, would in effect destroy the whole federal principle, and, if adopted, would convert the provinces to mere names on a map, and their legislatures into little more than county councils. Such centralization would not only destroy the essence of federalism, but it would not conduce to social efficiency. A strong and united Canada can never be built upon an overcentralized bureaucracy."

No Disastrous Consequences

The new Ontario brief makes a strong point of the preservation of provincial independence, but it cannot be said to make it more effectively than the Rowell-Sirois report did, for example, in Section G. of Book II: "The basic problem before the Commission lies, therefore, in finding a way in which the financial position of the provinces could be improved and assured, without disastrous financial consequences to the Federal Government on whose efficient functioning all provinces are dependent. . .

"National unity must be based on provincial autonomy, and provincial autonomy cannot be assured unless a strong feeling of national unity exists throughout Canada" The August 1945 Proposals of the Dominion Government, while facing the drastically new conditions caused by six years of war, again stress provincial autonomy, pointing out that "within it (the Dominion program) provincial governments can exercise their constitutional powers more fully and more independently than under prewar arrangements."

There is thus no clash between the avowed aims of Ontario and Ottawa in respect to provincial autonomy. The sharp difference of opinion is as to the means of ensuring provincial autonomy. Ontario says that the Ottawa plan would deprive Ontario of its autonomy. When Ottawa gets around to official comment upon the Ontario plan, it is likely to point out that, in effect, this would deprive at least six of the nine provinces of their real autonomy by making them wards, not exclusively, under the Drew plan, of the Dominion Government, but wards of the wealthier provinces as well.

It cannot be stressed too often that legislative autonomy—that is, the legal right to do this or that, is empty and meaningless without adequate revenue. The legal right of Saskatchewan, say, to collect certain taxes is one thing; an assured provincial revenue for its needs is quite another. This point is illustrated in an economist's definition that "the state is only the sum of its financial capabilities." Adarker, in his Principles and Problems of Federal Finance, puts it this way:

Financial Authority

"Every activity of government needs the means for its performance. . . A mere nominal power to make laws, and to do things, without the wherewithals that are required to do them, would mean nothing. In this sense, financial authority is an integral element, or, if you like, a necessary complement of political sovereignty."

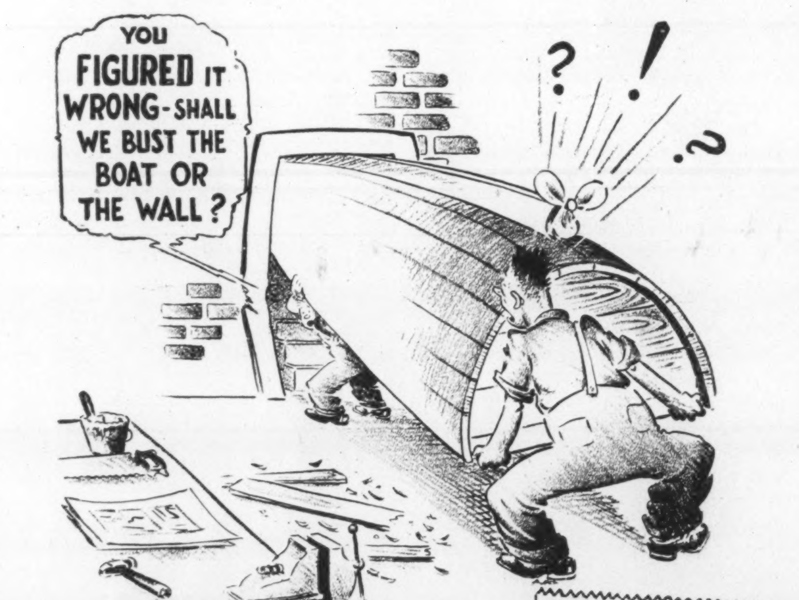
The acid test of any plan put forward by Ottawa or any provincial capital on this point of autonomy must be its likely effect on the budgetary position of the nine provincial governments.

When the Drew plan was published, I began examining its effect on (a) the Ontario budget (b) the Ottawa budget, and (c) the budgets of such provinces as Saskatchewan and New Brunswick. But before I had got very far, a sense of the unreal and intangible nature of some of the Ontario suggestions, and a conviction that certain provinces would find it quite impossible to accept, brought me to a halt. I don't believe, as some people seem to, that it was deliberately put forward by the Ontario government solely to step up their bargaining power at the next conference. It agrees too closely with the traditional Ontario stand on revision of Dominion-Provincial relations.

One must, I think, accept it as a sincere but depressing reaction from public officials whose viewpoint is provincial rather than national, and whose aim is to resist changes which, while enhancing the wealth and authority of every resident of Ontario in his capacity as a citizen of the nation Canada, may at the same time diminish somewhat his more narrow sovereignty as symbolized by Queen's Park.

Where do we go from here? The Dominion plan has been flatly rejected by the most populous and wealthy province. The Ontario counter-proposal is inacceptable to the Dominion and several of the provinces. The gulf may prove too wide to be bridged by conciliation, in which event the current conference will be terminated without agreement.

Then it will be the duty of the Dominion to see what it can do to bolster up the fiscal position of the weaker provinces. Even these enjoy balanced budgets at the moment, because of the buoyant revenues and spending restrictions of six years of war, but in a year or two they will begin to face realities all too reminiscent of the 1930's, and, lacking more satisfactory measures, will again begin to call for fiscal relief.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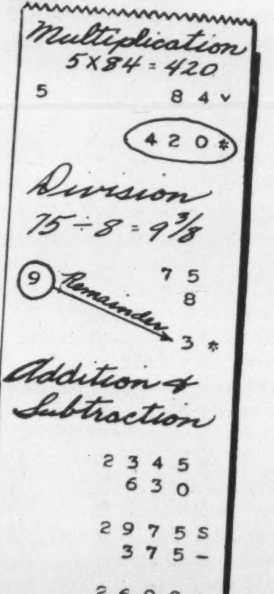

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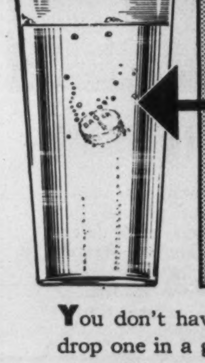

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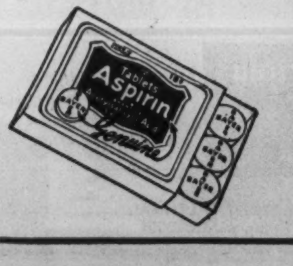

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Two Men Run One-third Of Britain's Cinemas

By BERNARD HARRIS

The formation of an ambitious film company and new arrangements on Canadian distribution have been the results of an agreement between Paul L. Nathanson, head of Odeon Theatres of Canada, and J. Arthur Rank, the British film magnate.

This report from London shows that so extensive has Mr. Rank's control of British movies become that at present one-third of the box-office receipts is split between the Gaumont - Odeon (or Rank) group and the Associated British Picture Corporation. Between them the two groups also own more than half the studio space in Britain.

London.

OF THE millions of pounds which tinkle each week into the box-offices of Britain's cinemas about £2,000,000 is left after entertainments tax has taken its toll. And of this amount, one-third or about £650,000 is divided between the two big combines in the industry—the Gaumont-Odeon, which is led by J. Arthur Rank, and the Associated British Picture Corporation.

Between them these two operate 1,015 cinemas. A third of the total takings go their way because of their larger average size and the fact that they represent a majority of the first-run houses.

After film hire and other expenses have been met and revenue from film production, processing and renting has been added, the groups are left with an aggregate trading profit of rather more than £7,000,000 a year.

Now there are widespread questionings whether it is in the best interests of a nationally important industry that the power represented by earnings of this size should be concentrated in the hands of a few individuals. The Government is being urged to introduce measures which will encourage the "small man"—whether he produces films or only shows them. Because of the growth of the combines there may be changes in the legislation regulating the cinema business before the present Acts expire in 1948.

One of the central figures in this controversy is Mr. J. Arthur Rank, the millionaire flour miller. He can scarcely have visualized himself being regarded as a monopolist when he decided about a dozen years ago to finance the installation of substandard film projectors in Sunday schools and churches.

The first snag Rank encountered with that plan was the shortage of suitable films. So Rank contracted for the type of film he wanted. Their production cost him a lot of money.

"I shall have to chase it in the industry itself if I am to get it back," he told his friends.

He went in for production on an ambitious scale, but it was not long before he found it was a pretty hopeless job unless he could also control time on the screen. That meant owning cinemas.

Grows by Buying

It seemed at one time that Rank was determined to build up his own circuit in opposition to Gaumont, Odeon, and Associated British chains. But that would have been slow work.

Early in 1939 the film world was startled by the news that Rank had joined the board of Odeon Theatres, whose circuit now numbers 325 cinemas. In October 1941 Rank and his friends bought from the Ostrer brothers—Isidore, Mark and Maurice—the 5,100 £1 "A" shares in a private company called Metropolis and Bradford Trust, which gave control of Gaumont-British.

For an outlay of £750,000 Rank and his associates had brought under their wing assets represented by £6,250,000 of share capital and £4,300,000 of debentures. Apart from the 250 cinemas the assets included the associated music halls of the General Theatre Corporation and Moss' Empires, film studios at Shepherd's Bush and Islington, a renting and distribution organization, a radio and television business, and a company manufacturing projection apparatus and accessories.

Thus, although there is no financial interlocking between Gaumont and Odeon, they are effectively merged as partners in the Rank combine.

The rival chain—Associated British Picture Corporation—was built up by a Scots lawyer, the late Mr. John Maxwell. When Maxwell died in 1941 his large shareholding passed to Mrs. Maxwell who sold a substantial part to Warner Brothers, one of America's leading film producing and cinema-owning companies. Apart from 440 cinemas, Associated British owns film studios at Welwyn and Elstree.

Before Rank went into Gaumont he already controlled the big studios at Denham and Pinewood, now centred in an associated company, the British and Dominions Film Corporation. This company also owns Denham Laboratories, the biggest organization in Britain for the printing, developing and processing of films.

Thus, apart from their cinemas, the Rank and Associated British groups own between them substantially more than half the studio space in Britain, almost all the film-servicing facilities, and the most important companies engaged in distributing British films.

An independent committee of the Cinematograph Films Council found last year that this set-up acted gravely to the disadvantage of the non-combine film producer. The big groups were able to fix their own prices and conditions for the use of their stages. They could, if they wished, make the independent producer use their distribution facilities. And to obtain the most profitable outlets for his films he needed access to their screens.

In the growth of the combines the committee discerned a "definite tendency to monolopy" and they complained, too, that this had been accompanied by the development of "undesirable practices in restraint of trade." They advocated that no further extensions of circuits should be permitted except with Board of Trade consent.

Wants Free Competition

To the contention that the growth of the combines has created major difficulties for the small man, Mr. Rank replies that the last thing he wants to see is "any one company so powerful that free and fair competition ceases to operate as an incentive to maximum effort."

Sir Philip Warter, head of Associated British says, "Although it is a popular cry to protect the small independent producer and exhibitor, the industry must rely for its healthy development on the strong, progressive combines."

If Britain is to make films which are going to compete in world markets, they argue, you must have the facilities, the contracts with stars and technicians, and the heavy expenditure on research which the resources of the combines alone can provide.

Others see in this a danger that men of enterprise and original ideas who might do much to develop the British film industry will be shut out.

These are some of the points at issue behind the shillings which roll into the box offices from the 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 people who attend the cinema each week. How they will be resolved is still not clear. But in the United States, where trustification has gone further than here, it is being urged that cinema ownership should be divorced from film production.

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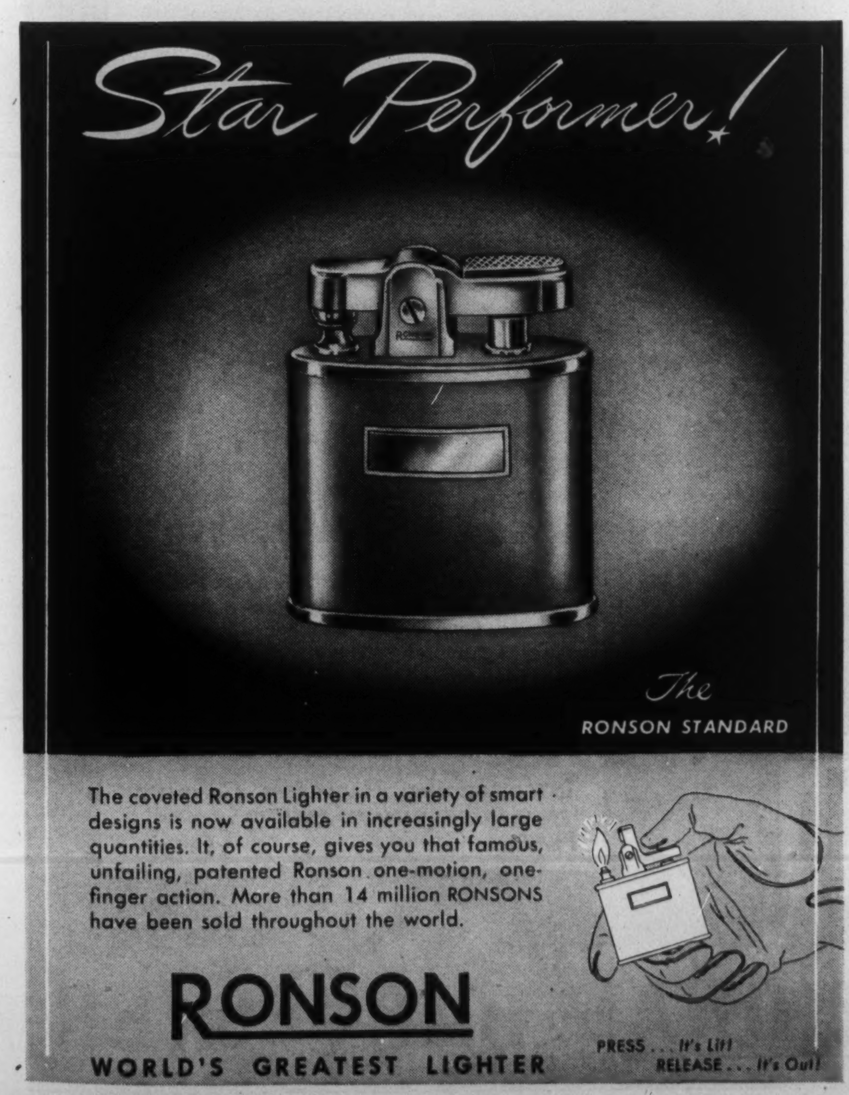

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Postwar Woman Is Still, It Seems, a Lady in the Dark

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

I HAVE just finished reading a pamphlet entitled "Women, Dry Those Tears," a brisk survey dealing with the hopes and future of the Postwar Woman.

The pamphlet, though political in intention, still belongs to the literature of Feminine Emancipation, and the author, Mrs. Laura Jamieson, makes it clear that women, particularly modern women, suffer from the extremes of masculine domination. They have too little money, or too much; insufficient leisure or more than they know what to do with; too many houses (owing to man's passion for conspicuous waste) or no houses at all. Economically they are banished to the lower industrial or domestic regions; or they are lovingly kicked upstairs to waste their lives in indolence.

The author's argument is that under a socialized government, which will guarantee full employment and freedom from sex discrimination, the tears of women will be dried. What she overlooks, however, or at any rate fails to admit, is the fact that there are any number of women who don't want their tears dried that way, or, conceivably, have no tears that need drying. There are even those who will argue that women; not men, are the dominant sex in America; and there are some who will go so far as to claim that merely being a woman, if you are a good operator, is the finest racket on the continent.

Under the rules of our society, this group points out, the male must support the female from the day he marries her. He may discover when it is too late that he doesn't enjoy supporting her, since he no longer enjoys her society. This doesn't release him from his obligations however. Even after she has become insupportable to him as a human being, he must continue to support her in a separate residence, as the woman he had the bad luck to marry.

MOREOVER, he must keep her in the style to which the advertising world has accustomed her; for the greater part of American industry is geared to her tastes and demands. She herself remains largely in the passive role of acceptance. Men devise labor-saving devices for her, edit magazines for her leisure, concoct the lotions, processes and cosmetics that make her beautiful, and the movie plots and soap-opera that keep her in a state of constant demand and consistent self-pity. And in the end it is men who pay the whole costly and outrageous bill. For women wield the buying power of a nation in which the "good" husband is the one who hands over his Saturday night pay envelope intact.

The above argument (which doesn't necessarily reflect the point of view of the editor, or even the writer) is sufficiently wide-spread to be taken into account. Though Mrs. Jamieson touches on it in dealing with the effect of the Industrial Revolution on the home, she does so only briefly.

"Industrialism," she writes, "created a terrible dilemma for woman. . . Many middle class women suffered the indignity of living useless lives, supported by male relatives. . . Only it was not called indignity, it was called gentility, and it gave the men who supported them the feeling of belonging to the leisure class. If these men had enough wealth, they encouraged "conspicuous consumption" on the part of their women folk (and still do.) They added useless dogs, useless horses and useless houses to their entourage, in order to show the world how wealthy they were (and are).

"Middle-class women were still considered ornamental servants of men (or dolls) until the door of the "Doll's House" was slammed by Ibsen, with reverberations that wakened many middle-class women around the world."

WHAT Ibsen didn't foresee, of course, and what Mrs. Jamieson doesn't admit, was that Nora turned up a few days later to enjoy the triumph of her revolt, along with the familiar comforts of home. There are any number of middle and upper-class Noras today who are very comfortably having it both ways, and wouldn't change their status for anything in the world.

For gentility is a wonderfully sturdy growth and continues to flourish in spite of wars, revolutions and socialist programs. What the author of "Women, Dry Those Tears" hasn't reckoned with is the large group of women who not only see no indignity in accepting support from a male relative but are filled with abhorrence at the thought of supporting themselves. They are fine public-spirited women too, willing to work on committees, combat vice or outline programs for the public good, so long as no one affronts them by offering them a pay envelope for their services. To be sure they are a little out of touch with our modern haphazard world, but they are still functioning vigorously; and if there are tears for them in the future, they are certainly not the tears that Mrs. Jamieson proposes to dry.

There is, for instance, Mrs. B., a lady once prominent in local philanthropic and social circles. Mrs. B. and a volunteer committee organized a child-adoption plan and had it all shaped and ready for application when they came into conflict with the local child welfare agency. The two groups met in the Parliament Buildings to fight it out and the social agency won the decision, on the ground that the plan was unscientific and not conducive to public welfare. Afterwards I was sent up to interview Mrs. B. who received me in her drawing-room, an apartment about the size of the Legislative Chamber, but considerably more elegant. The poor lady was in a state of bewildered outrage; and what troubled her was not so much the frustration of her plan as its defeat at the hands of women who earned their living by working in downtown offices.

"You have only to look at my surroundings," she said, with a wave of the hand that took in everything from the parquet flooring to the crystal Chandelier, "to realize that *I* don't have to do social work for a living."

There are still a good many Mrs. B.'s in the community. None of them wear the famous "Twelve Pound Look" that heralds dissatisfaction with a world supported by rich male relatives. They like things exactly as they are, and want to keep them that way.

AND what about the women in the middle-class, lower-income groups? If Mrs. Jamieson's program comes true, our husbands will have all-the-year-round employment, our children will be cared for in nursery schools, we will all have houses; and our houses, if electrical power is properly distributed and controlled, will have kitchens equipped with quick-freezing, dehydrating and canning units, compression cookers, washing-machines, waffle-irons, dishwashers, and infra-red-ray driers. We will also have the opportunity to work as inspectors, assemblers, coil winders or sausage machine operators, at exactly the same rate per hour as men.

Ah, but will we work?

In an emergency, either personal or national, we are always ready to turn out and take our part in industry. We are equally ready to relax, in moments of security and ease. And it is quite conceivable that under the conditions outlined in Mrs. Jamieson's pamphlet, we may decide to get the family off in the morning, and then go back to bed with a cup of coffee and the morning paper, secure in the knowledge that society will take care of our dear ones and the house will take care of itself.

Of course, it is always possible that the men themselves may take a hand in the situation. They may decide that they have been the exploited sex too long and that the time has come for them to demand Masculine Emancipation, and the right to the unravished Saturday night pay envelope.

The other day I picked up a magazine in which the leading article was stoutly entitled "I *Want* My Wife to Work." It's only a straw in the wind, of course, but the wind has been blowing from some very peculiar quarters lately.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

This Alliance of Provinces Is Outside the Constitution

By B. K. SANDWELL

IT WILL not be the opposition of the Dominion Government which will bring about the failure of Mr. Drew's scheme for solving the fiscal problems of Canada; it will be the indisposition of the majority of the other provinces to follow his lead.

In essence his proposal is not an assertion of the inexpugnable right of any province to the revenues which can be collected within its boundaries. It is not, on the other hand, a concession to the national government of any part of that right. It is a proposal to reach certain national objectives, of more equitable distribution of welfare expenditures, through an association of nine provinces acting together in voluntary co-operation, rather than through the national machinery provided by the constitution and placed in the hands of the Dominion. And most of the other eight provinces will clearly decline to enter any such association. The proposal must therefore fall to the ground. What will then be the attitude of the Ontario Government towards the alternative proposal, of an equally voluntary agreement by the provinces to surrender certain of their taxing powers, we shall not attempt to predict.

Moreover, not only is there a total lack of the required unanimity among the provinces for the bringing about of the Drew scheme, but there may be an insuperable constitutional obstacle in its way. It seems highly probable that Mr. Drew is calling upon the provinces to exercise a power which they do not possess under the British North America Act. Both of the revenue-raising powers accorded to the provinces by Section 92 are strictly limited, to the raising of revenue "for provincial purposes" in the case of direct taxation, and to the raising of revenue "for provincial, local or municipal purposes" in the case of licenses. It seems almost inescapable that "provincial purposes" means the purposes of the province raising the revenue—not the purposes of an association of nine provinces uniting together for the redistribution of their incomes in such a way that part will go from the province raising it to another province which did not raise it.

In all other matters the general principle operates throughout the B.N.A. Act that the instant a government operation extends beyond the borders of the province, that operation ceases to belong to the province and becomes a Dominion function. Thus the control of local works and undertakings ceases to rest with the province whenever they are works "connecting the province with any other or others of the provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the province" and does not become a matter for the control of the two or more affected provinces in association, after the Drew pattern, but of the Dominion.

The Drew proposal involves action by one provincial government to collect taxes for other provincial governments in several different ways, all of which present difficulties even if the constitution is not a prohibitive obstacle. The government of domicile is to collect succession duties, at the rates and for the benefit of other governments in whose jurisdiction parts of the estate property are situated. The government of the corporation head office is to collect corporation taxes, for the benefit of every other province in which the corporation makes "sales" in proportion to those sales. (Where does a "sale" take place? If there are two concerns in Manitoba, each buying something from an Ontario source, and one takes delivery in Manitoba while the other, having a plant also in Ontario, takes delivery there and later moves the purchased goods to Manitoba, why should Ontario get the tax in the latter case when Manitoba gets it in the former?)

Coordinating Committee

As for the National Adjustment Fund, it is a tax raised by each province at its own discretion, at its own rates, for payment to an authority which is not only outside of the province, but is an entirely new authority exercising a certain measure of sovereign power, for it is empowered to decide how much of a sum now running around twenty millions annually and capable of becoming much greater shall go to province A and how little to province B. The total it is true is not vast, but it is important to remember that this new authority, described as the Dominion-Provincial Coordinating Committee, is entirely without constitutional responsibility to anybody; it has no Parliament or Legislature to report to, it cannot be dismissed, its ten members can be changed only by ten different elections.

The difficulties attending Mr. Drew's proposals do not lessen the importance of his criticisms of the Dominion's suggestions. It is quite true that the provincial governments should be left in possession of the sovereign power to raise their own revenues by their own taxes so far as is humanly possible. The practice of having public revenues raised by one authority and spent by another is always a source of political weakness. Risky as is the policy of allowing two different taxing authorities to levy upon the same taxable object —because of the danger that their combined burdens may destroy the object itself,—it does nevertheless appear possible that it might be better to allow the provinces to resume the taxing of incomes along with the Dominion, rather than to depend so largely as is proposed upon the grants made to them out of the Dominion's collections.

"Nearer to the People"

And all this raises once more the question whether it is necessary, in the general interests of the nation, that the provinces should have as large a share of the total tax revenues raised from the people of Canada as they have had in the last years before the war. Mr. Drew's contention that their governments are better than the Dominion government because they are "nearer to the people" is surely illusory. By "nearer he obviously does not mean in geographical distance; he means more responsive to the popular will and more capable of eliciting the popular interest. Surely the truth is that that government is more responsive, and elicits more interest, which deals with the greatest matters. The Dominion can declare war and end it, can conscript Canadians to fight in it, can tax them in any way it desires, can admit and bar immigrants to their territory, can control the movements of external trade, can regulate all the important channels of transport. Is it reasonable to suppose that any provincial government, no matter how far from Ottawa or how large and powerful, can interest its citizens as the Dominion Parliament can? Is it true that "the obligations and authority of provincial governments must expand rather than contract" if that means that they must expand faster than those of the Dominion, and compel those of the Dominion to experience at least a relative contraction?

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THE WORLD TODAY

U.N.O. Goes to Work -- How Much Hope Can Mankind Place In It?

By **WILLSON WOODSIDE**

THE United Nations Organization has been launched on its task of building global security, watched by most of the fearful peoples of the world with restrained hope, by many with skepticism, and by some with cynicism.

This commentator's attitude lies between the first two. The inadequacies of the U.N.O., which were fully appreciated at San Francisco, were accentuated sharply by the development of the atomic bomb.

Frankly, it does not seem that the U.N.O., as it is now constituted, can control effectively this terrible force, or even deal with the many territorial disputes already arising between the great powers. But I agree entirely with the British attitude that it is better to use the U.N.O. to its full capacity and seek to strengthen it, rather than chuck it out of hand and start anew on a plan for world federation, as some advocate so warmly.

Their arguments that nothing less than world government of some sort will assure peace and order, and that national sovereignties are anachronistic, may be unanswerable. So also is the practical point that if the present U.N.O. Charter was the best we could get only a few months ago, then world government is simply unattainable at present.

Let us make world government, with delegation of a portion of national sovereignty and yielding of the big power veto, the goal. But let us be practical, and work towards that goal from where we are, with this admittedly imperfect U.N.O.

How imperfect it is will be displayed soon enough, and pointed to by its detractors with grim satisfaction. It will soon become apparent that big power politics are being carried on within the U.N.O., because it was tailored to order by the big powers, and notably by ultra-cautious Russia, at Dumbarton Oaks.

Thus we have seen already that the Big Three have virtually chosen the non-permanent members of the Security Council, with Russia nominating her satellite Poland and bargaining hard for Norway, as being more amenable to her control than the Netherlands. The United States similarly has secured a place for her neighbor Mexico, and also for her good friend Brazil, though the latter's place could not be refused as she was the only one of the 21 Latin American republics with a substantial war record.

Big 3 Do Nominating

Britain secured a place for one of her dominions, though a lively struggle developed over whether this should be Canada, as it seems was intended originally, or Australia, which finally won out. And Britain also probably sponsored Egypt for the Middle Eastern seat over Turkey, both for her ties to the British system and her Arab character, but also because she was less in the shadow of Russia.

So there is a substantially three-power Security Council. And once you start on this line, you can see quite readily how it will often vote. No other vote may be so invariable as that of Poland supporting Russia. But Brazil and Mexico will almost always support the United States, in the interests of "Western Hemisphere solidarity." And Australia will almost always support Britain, who, with the general support of France, the Netherlands and Egypt, appears to hold the strongest voting position. But no matter, the veto provision covers the United States and Russia in every contingency.

With this set-up, and this perpetuation of Big Three power politics within the U.N.O., let us see what the organization actually could do if a hot question such as Iran were thrust into its lap—something which the steering powers are doing their utmost to avert, for fear of breaking the fledgling league.

Yet the recent move in Iran is exactly the type of thing with which the U.N.O. was intended to deal, an incipient aggression. Here a big power, while occupying part of a neighboring country under treaty stipulations, has fostered a separatist movement, set it up in control, and prevented the neighboring government from doing anything about it.

Supposing Iran brings this up before the U.N.O., despite all dissuasion, as may well happen. Or suppose that Turkey brings up the Soviet claims on her territory, supported as they are by a war of nerves. Will there be a frank discussion of the merits and rights of the case? Or will not the Soviets make it a simpler issue: are you for or against us?

It is no strain on the imagination to see the Soviet delegation chief making it plain to the others that he is taking note of all who dare oppose Russia, or to see the Soviet press presenting the case as one of an "anti-Soviet bloc in sympathy with the Turkish and Iranian fascists and opposing the democratic aspirations of the Georgian, Armenian and Azerbaijanian people."

Perhaps, in spite of such intimidation, keenly interested states such as Britain and the Arab countries, or more distant ones such as Australia and New Zealand, might speak up. But it couldn't come to any more than talk, since the Soviets could immediately veto any action, and indeed, any U.N.O. inspection on the spot.

Not all of the difficult situations would involve Russia. The fiery young Philippines delegate who has been orating about freedom for the peoples of East Asia might bring up the question of British policy in Indonesia. With the whole Soviet bloc, the Middle Eastern countries and probably the United States and many of her following taking up the cry, there would almost certainly be a heavy vote for investigation.

In this case one can scarcely see the British delegate angrily listing those who "stand up to be counted"; nor would Britain be likely to veto investigation. Still, if the British Government thought that the majority were recommending an ill-conceived policy through ignorance of the practical realities in that part of the world, and to the severe detriment of its own interests, it might veto action on the question.

Similarly, in another situation, the Soviets might bring up the question of what pressure the United States was using on Iceland to secure bases there—something the Soviet press is currently agitated about, no doubt as a counter to Iran. And the United States Government, under pressure from its base-hungry armed forces, might veto investigation and action.

In short, the United Nations Organization is not an instrument of much use in checking great power excesses or aggression. One might say that it was designed by them, on Soviet insistence, not to be of such use. It can function only while mutual trust and friendly relations exist between the big powers. At the very time it is needed, when mutual trust gives way to suspicion and relations between the big powers deteriorate, the U.N.O. stands helpless, paralyzed by the veto.

How To Strengthen It?

Therefore the U.N.O. must be improved and strengthened if it is to endure. Many democratic statesmen and experts have met this challenge with suggestions for improvement. The British undoubtedly lead the way, for they have officially avowed their readiness to yield the veto, merge a part of their national sovereignty into a higher U.N.O. sovereignty, hand over control of the atom bomb to the Security Council, and join in forming a popularly-elected World Assembly.

Many Americans, including such prominent personages as Harold Stassen, Republican presidential prospect, and former Supreme Court Justice Owen Roberts, have made similar advanced proposals, but as yet there is no indication that Con-

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Paid to beneficiaries of deceased policyowners	4,204,672
New Business	76,435,969
Increase in Business in Force	50,436,493
Total Business in Force	621,950,297
Surplus now stands at	14,329,243

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HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

gress would back them up, though it may be in this as in many other things lagging behind the people.

Foreign Secretary Bevin, blunt man that he is, with the British Government, the Conservative opposition and a League-minded people behind him, may urge all of these improvements on the U.N.O. Assembly before this week is out. It is unlikely that he will submit amendments for immediate discussion. But over the coming months and years, as long as such people as Bevin, Evatt and Spaak sit in the Assembly, amendments of this nature are bound to be submitted.

Their ratification requires a two-thirds majority of the United Nations, with the concurrence of all five permanent members of the Security Council. If they were blocked consistently by any one permanent member, the others might in time decide to go on without that member. Perhaps, as I have suggested before, that member would not enjoy being outside the organization any more than Spain seems to do at present.

It is Russia who is set most strongly against any such amendments. During the opening days of the Assembly the Moscow Radio was heard denouncing as "ill-conceived" the suggestion that member-states should give up a part of their sovereignty. "On the contrary, international co-operation will be the more effective the more real sovereignty is enjoyed by the individual countries, the more free the countries are from outside interference in their internal affairs, and the more capable they are of upholding their independence."

Against the proposal for a "so-called world parliament", the Soviet Radio is even more vehement. This is "a Utopian and at the same time harmful and reactionary idea, directly in line with the idea of a world federation and other stupid plans." A few weeks ago, Moscow called it simply "fascist"—in other words something that Russia doesn't like.

To cap all discussion the Soviets declare that the U.N.O. is "not a prelude to anything' (as Bevin and others have been saying). "It is an existing organization designed to work at once for peace." Which means, it is going to stay just exactly as it was framed.

There is, I think, no room for doubt but that the Soviet Union does want, and absolutely needs, a period of peace. It was to help secure this that she joined in the formation of the U.N.O., with complete safeguards against any interference by it in her internal development or, it appears, in her plans for a broad security belt around her country. Unless she is encouraged by our appeasement to pursue her sphere-of-influence policy too vigorously, tempted as she must be to press it as far as she can in her present unique opportunity, the real crisis in U.N.O.'s existence may be deferred for five or ten years.

Soviets Want Peace

Russia has made public what she intends to do with this period of peace. Her new Five-Year Plan calls for the rehabilitation of all of her war-damaged industries, farms and railways, and a great further increase in steel production (over double the 1946 level), and railway mileage. Beyond that her planners have called for the building of the greatest navy in the world; which will also mean great new dockyards and naval bases, particularly in the Far East.

It is not so clear what she intends to do with this new strength. But there have been many indications that her basic philosophy remains one of competition and strife with the western world. There is the flat statement of Vishinsky, their chief delegate to the present U.N.O. Assembly, made only two months ago at the latest celebration of the Revolution. He denounced the "nonsense" about peaceful reform of the bourgeois world, and called for a continued revolutionary struggle to "smash the bourgeois state apparatus in the fires of battle."

This sounds very much like the instructions given by the Comintern to the United States Communist Party to reorganize itself, abandon Browder's Teheran policy of labor-management peace, and prepare to take advantage of "the coming period of industrial strife." It may be only a coincidence that this industrial strife has begun so promptly and fiercely.

But it is a fact that at the same time that Stalin was asking Harriman for a loan of six billion dollars, to buy in America the consumer goods without which Russia can scarcely concentrate so completely on her new program of heavy industrial and armament construction, the leading Soviet economist Varga was predicting in the Moscow press that America was due within four years for a depression greater than that of the 'thirties.

Of course, people on our side have predicted something similar; but it did sound just a little too much as though he were counting on it.

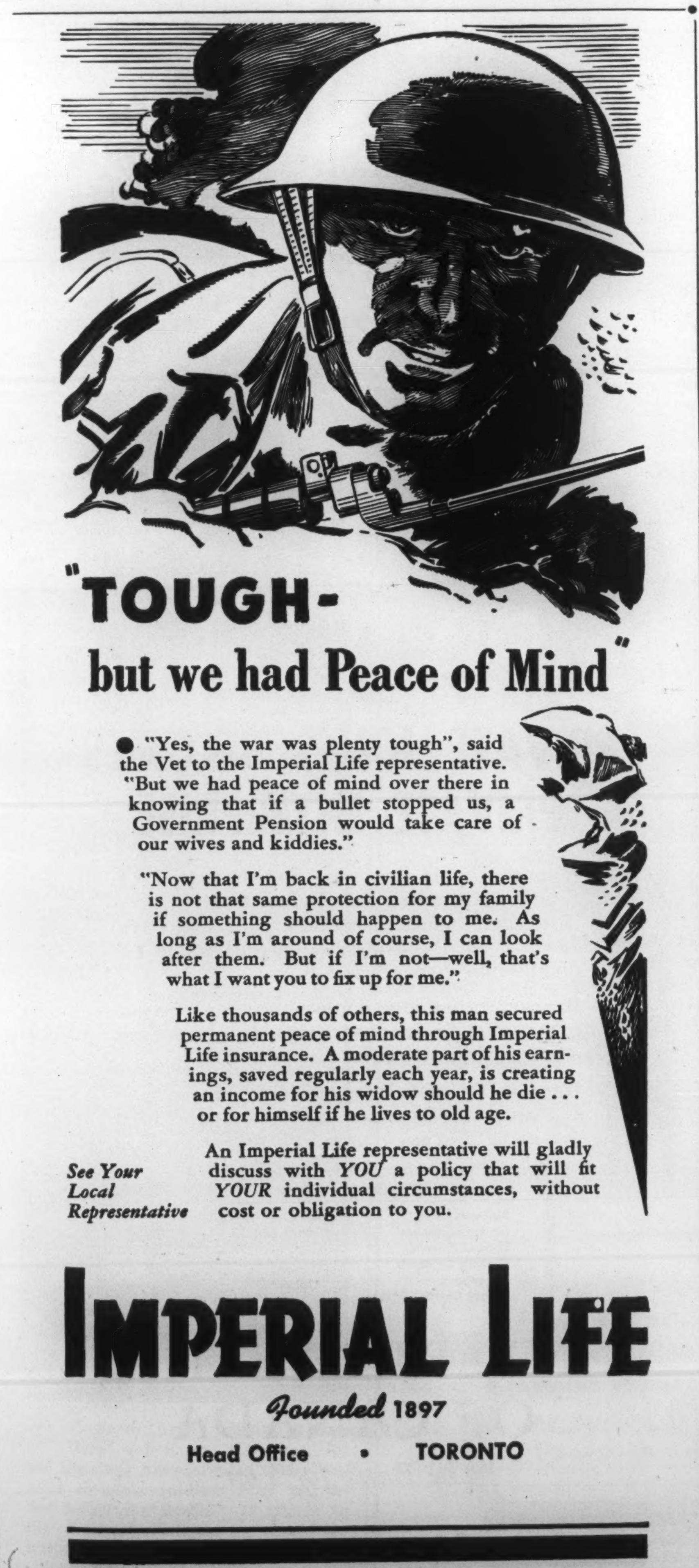
Others Might Go On

The point is that, while the Soviet Union needs peace at present, it is by no means certain that she is content to collaborate on terms of friendship and non-interference with the democratic states over the long run. Vishinsky's words in Moscow strongly contradict his words in London. If Vishinsky is not high enough authority (and he is a very important figure in the Soviet hierarchy) Molotov himself stated recently that the only solution for the national problem was along Soviet lines.

If the Soviets cling as persistently to their belief that the "bourgeois" world must be overturned by a combination of economic crisis and revolutionary activity by a communist-penetrated working class, as they have in the past, then it is obvious that the members of the U.N.O. will come to a parting of the ways within a few years.

Then the like-minded western states may at last proceed with an effective union along the lines already indicated by Bevin, Stassen, King, Attlee, Reeves and others, already pointing the way towards nuclear union and a steadily-broadening-world authority.

Meantime, the Soviet Union has her full opportunity to join in this movement. Who knows, she too may undergo crisis, and her policy evolve in a way different from that contemplated by her present leaders. Perhaps, after she has tested out some of her future atomic bombs, she may revalue her present ideas on the greatest navy in the world and buffer territories, and be ready to join in strengthening the U.N.O.



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CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Annual Report of the Board of Directors

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Your Directors beg to present herewith the Eighteenth Annual Statement of the affairs and financial position of your Company as at November 30, 1945.

Net Earnings, after providing for depreciation and income and excess profits taxes, amounted to $1,080,146.11 as compared with $828,115.66 in the preceding year. Earnings amounted to $5.37 per share on the 6½% Preference Stock. (If the rate of excess profits tax as adopted in the recent Budget had been in effect during the year under review, the 6½% Preference dividend would have been earned by a small margin.) Preference dividends were paid during the year at the rate of $5.00 per share.

Volume of business on the whole was quite substantial. While there was no large construction work under way, there was a great deal of building repairs, house building, etc., which kept up a steady demand for cement throughout the building season. The volume was 15½% higher than in the previous year.

The financial position of your Company remains satisfactory. The inventory of finished material was reduced quite materially during the year with a consequent increase in cash which shows a larger total than usual. This situation, however, will be reversed during the winter months; the cash will be required to again build up our stocks of cement.

During the war years your manufacturing plants have not had the usual maintenance on account of lack of materials and scarcity of labour. There has been, therefore, a large volume of delayed maintenance built up. Your Directors have authorized for the coming year a programme of replacements, repairs and renewals to plant and equipment amounting to $3,300,000.00. The fulfillment of this programme in 1946 depends very largely on your Company's ability to get the materials needed for such a programme.

Production costs continue to be high with very little hope of any reduction. The situation in regard to the supply of coal for the manufacture of cement remains difficult and this may prove to be quite a serious factor for some time to come in connection with plant operations.

The prospects for building activity in the coming season are very good and it is not too much to expect that the demand for cement will equal 1945 and perhaps be something in excess of the year just closed.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors.

J. D. JOHNSON, President.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, NOVEMBER 30, 1945

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:			
Inventories of Cement. Materials and Supplies as determined certified by the Management and valued at or below cost, which is below market		$ 2,139,993 82	
Accounts Receivable (less Debts Reserve)—			
Customers' Accounts	$ 777,646.61		
Other Accounts	$ 56,348.71	833,995.32	
Government Bonds (Market Value	$ 4,278,668.75)	4,199,802.85	
Cash		2,063,522.94	$ 9,237,314.93
INVESTMENT IN COMPANY'S OWN BONDS, at par			108,500.00
REFUNDABLE PORTION OF EXCESS PROFITS TAX			330,271.10
UNEXPIRED INSURANCE. PREPAID TAXES AND OTHER PREPAID EXPENSES			69,650.49
BOND REFUNDING EXPENSE (less amounts written off)			660,000.00
PROPERTY ACCOUNT:			
Land, Buildings, Plant and Equipment, etc., (as appraised by Messrs. Ford, Bacon & Davis, Inc. on the basis of commercial value at September 30, 1927, $38,267,500.00) and the Canada Cement Building at cost; with subsequent additions at cost and after deducting Depreciation Reserves of $26,624,702.81			31,387,229.52
			$41,792,966.04

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable	$ 556,063.37	
Bond Interest Accrued	30,104.20	
Preference Dividend declared of $1.25 per share, payable December 20, 1945	251,086.25	
Government and other Taxes	191,855.29	$ 1,029,109.11
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:		
Authorized	$20,000,000.00	
Issued Series "A"	$16,500,000.00	
Outstanding—		
4¼% Sinking Fund Bonds due 1951	$10,500,000 00	
Less: Redeemed to date (of which $500,000.00 were redeemed during year)	2,000,000.00	8,500,000.00
MORTGAGE ON CANADA CEMENT BUILDING:		
Repayable in semi-annual instalments and balance due in 1948		345,000.00
RESERVES:		
Fire Insurance	$ 750,000.00	
Extraordinary Repairs and Renewals	350,000.00	
Industrial Accidents	56,800.00	
Contingent	400,000.00	1,556,800.00
PREFERENCE SHARES REDEMPTION RESERVE		55,900.00
PRERERENCE SHARES—6½% SINKING FUND CUMULATIVE SHARES OF $100.00 EACH, REDEEMABLE ON SIXTY DAYS' NOTICE:		
Authorized (of which $21,000,000.00 have been issued)	$25,000,000.00	
Outstanding		20,086,900.00
NOTE: Dividends are in arrears $40.25 per share.		
COMMON SHARES:		
600.000 Shares of No Par Value out of an authorized issue of 750,000 Shares		6,403,904.75
EARNED SURPLUS:		
As per statement attached	$ 3,485,081.08	
DEFERRED SURPLUS:		
Refundable portion of Excess Profits Tax	330,271.10	3,815,352.18
		$41,792,966.04

CONSOLIDATED STATMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND EARNED SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1945

Profit from Operations after providing $1,615,000.00 for Depreciation, but before deducting the undernoted items		$ 3,403,301.60
Executive Remuneration	$ 92,466.65	
Directors' Fees	10,680.00	
Legal Expenses	405.00	103,551.65
		$ 3,299,749.95
Add: Income from Investments		72,473.35
		$3,372,223.30
Deduct:		
Bond Interest (net)	$ 372,740.35	
Mortgage Interest	15,300.00	
Contribution to Pension Fund	100,000.00	
Proportion of Bond Refunding Expense	110,000.00	
Premium and Expenses on Bonds redeemed during year	9,036.84	
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes (of which the Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax is $171,000.00)	1,685,000.00	2,292,077.19
Net Profit, after Income and Excess Profits Taxes		$ 1,080,146.11
Earned Surplus, November 30, 1944		3,409,279.97
		$ 4,489,426.08
Deduct: Dividends on Preference Shares at $5.00 per share		1,004,345.00
Earned Surplus, November 30, 1945		$ 3,485,081.08

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of Canada Cement Company Limited and its Subsidiary Companies for the year ending November 30, 1945, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required, and we report that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of Canada Cement Company Limited and its Subsidiary Companies at November 30, 1945, and that the Statement of Profit and Loss correctly sets forth the result of their combined operations, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Companies.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.
Montreal, December 20, 1945.

Approved on behalf of the Board:
J. D. JOHNSON, Director.
F. B. KILBOURN, Director

When Canadian Labor Met Mr. Morrison

By MURRAY COTTERILL

The Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison's recent visit produced new problems in diplomatic nicety since, as a Labor Government minister, Canadian labor had a new and important place in his reception.

Some of the more amusing aspects of labor adjusting itself to a new responsibility are described here by Toronto Labor Council Secretary Murray Cotterill together with a prediction that election of a Labor government in Britain may make for better American - British understanding through the medium of unions operating in both Canada and the United States.

HERBERT MORRISON'S recent Canadian visit did much to establish a better understanding of the new British government among Canadian business men. It also had a maturing effect on Canadian labor. It may precede a better American-British understanding on a new and broader level.

In the past, when distinguished personages from the old country landed in Canada, their progress from city to city was the assumed and unchallenged responsibility of governments and organized business. Organized labor sometimes appeared on the fringes of the triumphal march with one or two representatives in the back row of city hall step formalities or the odd seat at Board of Trade dinners. But the vast majority of the rank and file industrial workers took for granted that they didn't rate special recognition and their leading spokesmen reflected the mass opinion.

Interest Reciprocated

Mr. Morrison presented a new problem. He was a senior minister of the United Kingdom government and therefore inherited all the traditional protocol. He had to receive a full-dress government reception, dinner with cabinet members and was a must speaker for the Board of Trade. But Mr. Morrison was also a leading member of a new ruling party which is Labor in both name and character. Canada's unionists were not only interested in meeting Mr. Morrison but Mr. Morrison was undoubtedly interested in meeting them.

It is perhaps symbolical of the comparative immaturity of the Dominion that the new and hurriedly improvised protocol divided automatically into watertight compartments. While in Ottawa Mr. Morrison met Mr. King and his cabinet. Then Mr. Morrison dined with Mr. Coldwell, Canadian union leaders, Canadian farm organization leaders and Canarian co-operative society leaders. While in Toronto, Mr. Morrison dined with Col. Drew and spoke to the Board of Trade. Mr. Morrison also met with the leaders of Toronto labor and with leaders of the C.C.F. And if ever the twain wings of Canadian society met during the Morrison tour it was certainly a light and glancing contact.

The Toronto labor meeting was something new and different for the unionists. There were a few fumbles and a certain amount of rather violent adjustment but, all in all, they took their elevation to the ruling classes in fairly easy stride.

Not a Cocktail Party

To start with, a mass meeting was out. The only available time on the Morrison agenda was late afternoon. That meant that a reception was in order, confined by force of circumstances to the full time representatives and business agents employed by the labor organizations in Toronto. The suggestion that the affair might be properly labelled a cocktail party was ruled out ruthlessly as having a bourgeois flavor which would be entirely too hard to sell to the rank and file. Finally arrangements were made to stage the event in the Royal York's Roof Garden.

Four senior officers of the A.F. of L. and C.I.O.-C.C.L. Labor Councils waited on Mr. Morrison to escort him to the reception. This preliminary produced the first major readjustment, for Mr. Morrison's suite was being very obviously guarded by two large and disconcertingly capable looking bodyguards who, after the manner of such gentlemen, sported steely glances, unmoving faces and plenty of well-displayed muscle. The labor officials were given a most adroit ocular frisking while they waited.

Had Mr. Morrison been minister of other than a Labor government such an experience would have produced immediate explosions. Instead it drove home the fact that "good old 'erbie" beyond the panelled door may have been an old-time comrade of many a roaring meet in an English union hall, but he was also a member of a government at which quite a number of Indonesian and Palestinian natives were currently shooting bullets.

Preliminaries over, Mr. Morrison went up to the Roof Garden. There viewing both their surrounding and their colleagues with obvious lack of ease, were over one hundred full-time Toronto representatives of competing A.F. of L. and C.I.O. unions indulging in what was the most comprehensive united front ever to take place in the Queen City. But, by the time Mr. Morrison had completed the handshaking lineup, the refreshments (which were not cocktails but something stiffer and therefore acceptably proletarian) had started their mellowing effect and the party was in full swing.

The Britisher made a good impression. One look at his broad-toed boots, the rough and reading suiting, stocky figure and wiry hair and the union men saw in "'Erbie" a familiar and quite acceptable personage. A brisk talk on the role of British unions, some tough talk about new labor responsibilities now that they are helping to manage industry, some genial reminiscences of general strike days and Mr. Morrison was definitely "in" with the boys. Leaving much later than he intended, both the cabinet minister and the union men were obviously enjoying themselves no end as they discovered mutual old land acquaintances and recalled stirring events in early British labor history.

Noticeably absent from the affair, although invited, were the city's leading Communist unionists. They were apparently determined that, A.F. of L.-C.I.O. unity or no A.F. of L.-C.I.O. unity, they just weren't going to recognize the existence of any working-class government in the

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REMEMBER, AN AUTOMATIC STOKER PAYS FOR ITSELF! For further details contact your local stoker dealer or write to:

THE STOKER INSTITUTE OF CANADA
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NAUSEA caused by travel motion, relieved with MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
Used successfully over a third of a century on LAND and SEA... THE WORLD OVER
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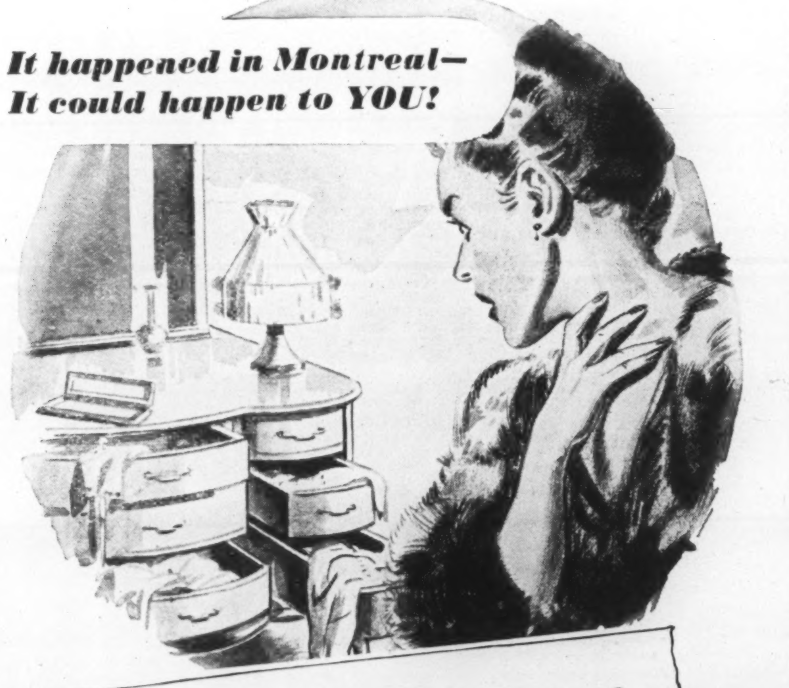
It happened in Montreal—
It could happen to YOU!

Clubwoman Robbed of Jewelry!

Glancing around her hotel suite, the prominent clubwoman closed and locked the door. Hours later when she opened it again, the sight which greeted her eyes held her rooted to the spot. Her bureau gaped open! Dread clutched at her heart. Her jewels, $3,400 worth, were gone!

• • •

Nothing could replace their "sentimental" value, but her British Northwestern Personal Property Floater insurance policy could—and *did*—replace their "real" value. She learned *from* experience that British Northwestern Personal Property Floater insurance covers *all* losses of personal effects incurred at home or away from home. *And at nominal cost.*

See your British Northwestern agent today . . . *NOW* . . . about this remarkable protection.

This was an *actual* experience!
Recorded as Claim Q-428, it tells the story of another satisfied policyholder of British Northwestern.

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Fire Insurance Company
HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO, ONTARIO

BACK TO CANADA'S WAY OF LIFE

PRIVATE JONES BECOMES PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Opportunity is knocking for thousands of returned Canadian servicemen and women. With their re-establishment credits, many are starting small businesses, buying farms or completing their education.

Energy, initiative and new ideas will play a great part in the success of these new enterprises, but caution too, is needed.

Imperial Bank of Canada welcomes these new Canadian businessmen and offers them its services. Discuss your problems with us.

BANK SERVICES
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Foreign Exchange
Safekeeping
Personal Loans

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
"The Bank for You"

world other than the Russian. The few Communists who did attend were mostly old-country British and, after the first glass of refreshments, proceeded to stack Stalin in the background, broadened their accents noticeably and spent the time discussing old comrades instead of Indonesia or Greece.

Traditional Caviar

The reception reached its climax when the stiffly liveried waiters (all of whom were union members and therefore rating "brother" in conversation with the guests) brought on the eats. Somebody in the hotel kitchen was either consistently following traditional menus for British cabinet receptions or had a particularly malicious sense of humor. Chief among the hors d'ouvres and the dainty sandwiches, was caviar!

Viewing one ultra-leftist who was alternately chatting with Morrison, munching caviar and sipping scotch and soda, a fellow-unionist sadly shook his head and remarked,

"That poor guy doesn't realize it yet, but his revolution has come and gone!"

The revolution may or may not have come and gone as far as Canada is concerned, but Mr. Morrison's visit certainly drove home the fact that the election of a Labor government in Britain is going to have wider and wider repercussions as time goes on. It would be folly to pretend that the leading unionists present at Morrison's reception, for example, didn't like the idea of being the favored hosts of an Imperial leader and aren't flirting with the idea of seriously duplicating the British set-up here in Canada.

Canadian labor is economically tied to the States since the bulk of Canadian unions are branches of larger organizations whose centre of gravity lies below the line. Culturally and politically, however, men like Morrison and Bevin exert a greater influence than Murray, Green or Lewis.

Following the Gompers tradition, American unionism has scrupulously avoided political action on the British model. It prefers, instead, to use its influence through the two major American parties whose membership is wide open to any citizen. By judicious pressure at party primaries, labor has been able to secure the election of pro-labor nominees in concentrated union areas. Most American union constitutions specifically prevent affiliation of the union to any political party.

This conflict has resulted in confusion here in Canada. Unable to work through the older closed membership parties which have grown up as part of the parliamentary system, Canadian labor is also prevented by constitution from forming a Labor Party on the British lines. Frustrated, most of the older unions simply ignored politics altogether, leaving individual members to become personally affiliated with either new or old parties and trying to limit political discussion as much as possible within meetings.

It was only when the newer industrial unions entered the picture a few years ago that the pattern changed. In some cases, ignoring their constitutions altogether and in other cases receiving special dispensation, the industrial unions have been affiliating to the C.C.F. and with them, a few of the more politicized A.F. of L. unions. British Labor's success, symbolized dramatically by such visits as Morrison's, is reviving the old ideas in the older unions more than ever.

Must Readjust Prejudices

In the long run this may be a good thing for everybody concerned. Pro-British sentiment in the United States is largely concentrated in the New England states and in southern plantation society. The rank and file of America's industrial population, composed to a very large extent of Irish and European blocs, has always been receptive to anti-British propaganda. But now that Britain has a Labor government closely linked to Canadian sections of their own unions, the America worker is having to readjust his prejudices. Britain has acquired a direct channel and a sympathetic hearing among a far wider segment of the U.S. population than any previous old country regime could have possibly secured.

It may mean a new protocol, now that the Board of Trade must share cabinet ministers with Labor Councils. But if that new dispensation welds a better American-British understanding, no Canadian of any class can afford to complain very vigorously.

The Germans aren't likely to forget their defeat in this war, for the Russians have erected this memorial to their soldiers who fell in the battle for Berlin. It stands in the Tiergarten, near the Brandenburg Gate in the German capital.

You get more than one chance to make a sale
THE Magazines of Canada
GIVE ECONOMICAL NATION-WIDE COVERAGE

Did you ever watch a woman read a magazine Try it some time. You'll see her look through it . . . pause to read a caption, a paragraph, or an advertisement that catches her interest.

Then she'll turn back to the article or fiction piece that first caught her fancy. She'll work from that to other items of interest. Then perhaps she will leave it to do something else, or perhaps it's bedtime.

But next day, and every few days she'll pick up the magazine again, until she has read the issue. And each time she does, your advertisement has another chance to tell your story . . . to inform her about your product or services . . . to make a sale.

This longer life, re-reading of each issue is one of the great advantages of magazines for an advertiser. Your message is presented not just once, but often. It is seen again and again, by each reader . . . and magazines are not just thrown away, but handed on to others.

More than 5,000,000 Canadians turn to their magazines many times each month for news of everything that affects life in Canada . . . goods and services too.

That is why magazines offer you more for your advertising dollar than any other medium . . . more frequent reading, a better presentation of your product, and a better-able-to-buy audience.

Ask your advertising agency to show you how powerful a medium Canadian magazines can be for you.

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PARTICIPATING MEMBERS: Canadian Homes & Gardens . . . Canadian Home Journal . . . Chatelaine . . . La Petite Revue . . . La Revue Moderne . . . La Revue Populaire . . . Le Samedi . . . MacLean's Magazine . . . Mayfair . . . National Home Monthly . . . New World (illustrated)

In no other medium does your advertising dollar go as far, live as long, reach as many, or buy as much, as it does in Canadian magazines.

THE SCIENCE FRONT

Science in U.S. Urged to Resist Atom Research Enslavement

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

THROUGHOUT nature, from the smallest atom to the vast panorama of a universe of universes that sweeps beyond the borders of our imagination, there is a surging of cycles, a rising and falling of waves, pulsing of forces, throbbing of hidden energies, varying widely in magnitudes and intensities, ranging from ripples too small to be seen individually to vast swelling undulations whose period is so long that it can be encompassed only in the minds of the rare individuals with sufficient vision to comprehend the major and basic operations of nature.

All of these cycles are operating simultaneously, mixing themselves into a magnificent complexity of confusion, the smaller frequently acting as a mask to hide the large, very much after the fashion in which the tiny wind ripples will cover entirely the surface of the great, slowly moving ground swell in the ocean and which in turn will be but a ripple on the tidal wave of terrestrial dimensions that moves unseen under the high-riding moon.

Almost all of written history concerns itself with short-range undulations in human affairs. Cities, states, nations, empires rise and fall. The events are of primary importance at the times and in the locations in which they are written. To the ruling family the fall of a dynasty may seem like the end of all things, with more or less justification. Despite the rise and fall of an array of nations and empires, human progress continues.

Scientists, in studying physical phenomena in their laboratories, use filter circuits to analyze complex events and reduce them to their fundamental components. Particular happenings, they find, are associated with particular wave lengths, while other wave lengths have no part in the events. Frequently they are able to magnify greatly useful events by bringing their apparatus in tune with wave lengths of great power which remain unused. Tremendous effects can be produced by bringing apparatus into resonance with primary sources of power.

Transitory Phenomena

These techniques never have been applied to history. When this is done it will be found that certain types of human activities are associated directly with short period cycles whose effects produce the transitory phenomena of the rise and fall of nations and dynasties, while other types of activities are in harmony with the longer cycle associated with the rise of fundamental human culture that does not recognize dynastic, nationalistic or racial limitations.

The experiences of the scientists in their laboratory work indicate that, by analogy, if all of the energy of human activity were expended in harmony with the long-range cycle then the short-period changes would be greatly minimized or disappear from history.

While in theory such a plan might receive universal acceptance, if applied in practice it would receive the condemnation of those riding the short wave length and whose cycle might thereby be extinguished.

A typical situation is found in the work of Leonardo da Vinci. In the years around 1500 this many-sided genius was engaged in making military engines for a succession of dukes in northern Italy. He was primarily an engineer and a first-magnitude genius in contriving machines of all kinds. The warring dukes required artillery and war machines of various kinds, and he invented a vast array of them. One of his inventions was a steam gun. Water in the breech of the gun was heated by an attached furnace. When the steam pressure became high enough the projectile held in the muzzle was released by a trigger. This invention contained all the elements of the reciprocating steam engine. If the genius that produced this invention had been directed toward peaceful pursuits the world might have had the steam engine about 1500 instead of having to wait for 275 years more for Newcomen and Watt to produce it.

Three Centuries Lost

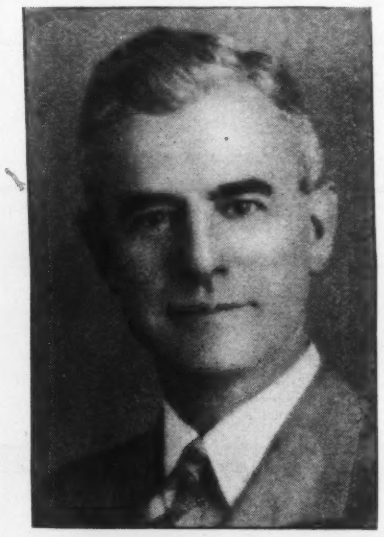
The guns and other contrivances which Da Vinci produced were extremely useful to the Lombardian dukes and they would have no trouble in justifying their production. However, if they had not got their guns, the world might have got the steam engine and civilization would have been advanced by three centuries. Who today can recall what the causes were for which the dukes found it necessary to fight?

A similar situation faces the world today in connection with the atomic bomb. Legislation is pending in Washington which, if described in simplest terms, is an utterly indefensible muzzling of science and complete destruction of academic freedom, acceptance of which the government is seeking to purchase with funds of millions of dollars for atomic research.

There are those among the scientists who, willingly or against their better judgment, are acting as stalking horses to lead lesser lights and the great body of scientists into this enslaved state. Like the duke of the sixteenth century, they and the government sponsors can advance plausible justifications for their action.

To those who can see the larger scroll of history it is very apparent that those who, in their hysteria, would enslave and sterilize science, are functioning on a cycle of activity with just as short wave length as was the cycle of the Nazis and Japanese imperialists and with identical characteristics — but the situation always seems excusable on the home grounds.

If the government completely dropped every measure of secrecy concerning every phase of atomic energy and removed every last trace of restraint of any kind on research in any field, it is extremely probable that in an extremely short time science, if adequately financed, would make the atomic bomb problem as obsolete as the dodo in ways that cannot now be imagined. Action of this nature by the government would be on the long period cycle of development—on the wave length of civilization. It is the fundamental nature of science to operate on the civilization cycle; governments should tune in on this wave length.



W. A. RUTHERFORD
whose appointment as Superintendent of Investments has been announced by The Bank of Toronto. Mr. Rutherford formerly held the position of Chief Accountant.

STEWART G. BENNETT,
M.C., B.A.Sc.
who has been elected to the directorate of the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada Limited. Mr. Bennett is president of Beardmore and Co. Limited, vice-president of Canada Packers Limited and a director of Chartered Trust and Executor Co., Dominion Stores Limited, Langley's Limited, Canadian Bronze Co. Limited and Collis Leather Co. Limited. He was educated at the University of Toronto and Oxford University, and served with the Royal Engineers in the first world war, winning the Military Cross and a double mention in dispatches. Following the war, he was for six years on the staff of the University of Toronto.

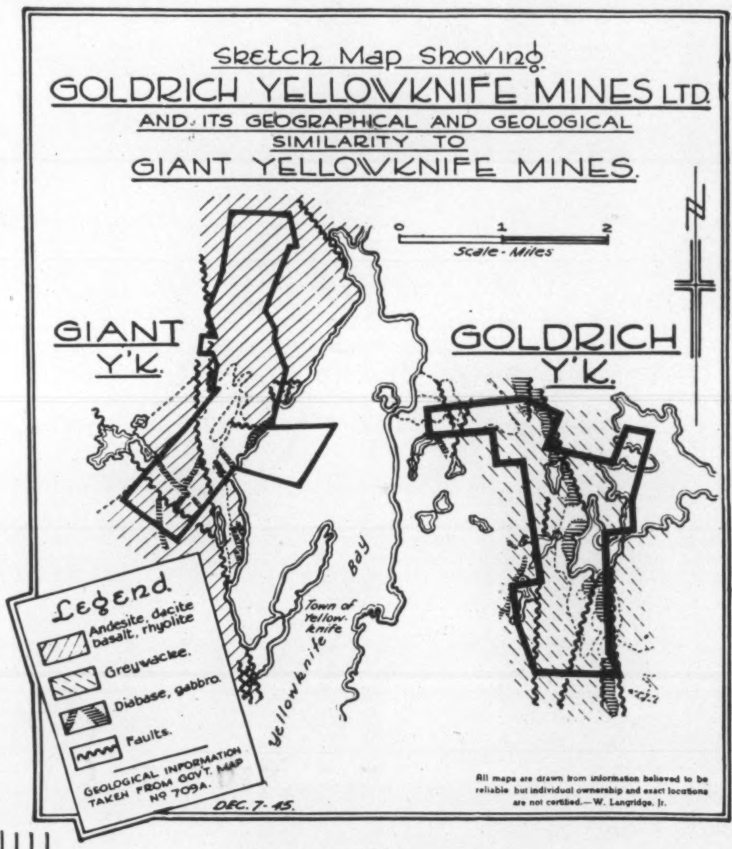
MEND THE PEOPLE

"THE minds and hearts of men are not yet prepared for a world of law, justice, and mercy.

"We in the United States are not prepared. Too many men despise women. Too many women despise their servants. Too many white men despise black men. Too many Christians despise Jews. This lack of sympathy and respect extends not only across group lines, but also operates within the groups themselves.

"The moral and psychological basis for world peace does not yet exist even at home. We need not be perfectionists, but we must realize that there must be a profound change in human attitudes if we are to succeed in establishing a just and durable peace."

—Beardsley Ruml in *The Saturday Review of Literature.*


Sketch Map Showing
GOLDRICH YELLOWKNIFE MINES LTD.
AND ITS GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SIMILARITY TO
GIANT YELLOWKNIFE MINES.
0 1 2
Scale - Miles
N
GIANT Y'K.
GOLDRICH Y'K.
Town of Yellowknife
Yellowknife Bay
Legend
Andesite, dacite basalt, rhyolite
Greywacke.
Diabase, gabbro.
Faults.
GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION TAKEN FROM GOV'T. MAP Nº 709A.
DEC. 7-45.
All maps are drawn from information believed to be reliable but individual ownership and exact locations are not certified.—W. Langridge, Jr.

Informational Bulletin

Goldrich
a near neighbour
of
Giant

Both are near the centre of activity in Yellowknife, less than a mile apart across Yellowknife Bay, and only three miles from the town of Yellowknife. Government map number 709 A shows similar faults crossing both properties, one of those crossing Goldrich being the well-known Duck fault.

ENGINEER'S REPORT

Toronto, Ontario,
January 7th, 1946.

The Goldrich Yellowknife property is situated less than a mile from Giant Yellowknife Mines as measured in an easterly direction from that property. Numerous major and minor fault zones cross the property. The Duck fault runs northward through Goldrich and its position as shown by Government geological work indicated that it has a displacement of the formations amounting to several thousand feet.

Sedimentary rock formations appear on the exposed ridges of the property but it is believed that these lightly cover underlying volcanic rocks as these are found outcropping numerously on properties immediately to the south of Goldrich.

There is a series of parallel valleys where the rocks are over-burdened. These valleys likely are followed by shear zone or faults, a condition in the Yellowknife field where important ore zones, such as those on the Giant property, have been found.

The conditions on the Goldrich property therefore are comparable to those on Giant Yellowknife, with the exception of the volcanics being lightly covered by sedimentary rocks.

J. L. Gilbert, B.Sc.

THE PROPERTY

Goldrich Yellowknife Mines holdings comprise 24 claims aggregating approximately 1,000 acres in a compact block, covering an area of about 2¼ miles long and some 3 miles wide. The property is east of Yellowknife Bay some three miles northeast of the town of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories.

●

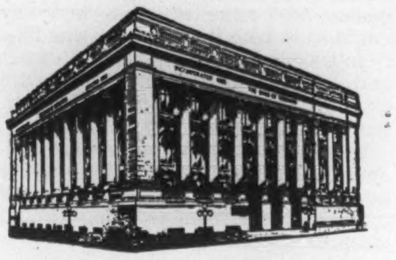
CAPITALIZATION

Authorized: —	3,000,000	Shares, $1.00 par value
Issued	1,050,000	Shares for properties (in escrow)
In Treasury	1,950,000	Shares

●

A public offering of shares will be made on or about February 7th for the purpose of providing funds to actively explore the property and carry out surface work—mapping, stripping, trenching and sampling—to be followed by diamond drilling in due course. Whether or not this work will prove that Goldrich has real mine-making possibilities no one can say. It may be a dud, or may prove to be one of the "big fellows" in Yellowknife.

GOLDRICH YELLOWKNIFE MINES LIMITED
(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)
330 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO



THE BANK OF TORONTO

Post-War Direction of Buying Power into Channels that Create Employment

Urged by President F. H. Marsh

Adequate Export Markets A Permanent Necessity

The President's Address

GENTLEMEN:

The Annual Statement presented to you today and on which the General Manager has commented in detail, shows earnings well maintained and a substantial increase in assets which are at an all-time high.

The figures throughout indicate expansion and the maintenance of our accustomed sound position.

Reconversion—A Problem for Private Enterprise with Government Co-operation

Plans have had to be sharply revised with a view to prompt yet orderly abandonment of wartime controls and restrictions, and a quick return to production for civilian use. The handling of this difficult situation has brought many controversies, not only on the matter of timing but also as to the desirability or otherwise of retaining in our normal life some of the devices of the wartime period. The answer in the main is that, as long as man is essentially free in his economic as well as in his political life, then his demands must determine the nature and in some degree the volume of industrial production. But politically there is a persistent effort to make an ever larger proportion of the citizen's life conform to governmental prescription, and it seems that at least some of the people are willing to endorse this policy for the sake of the security which it is supposed to provide. However, the practical necessity of leaving both production and distribution mainly in private hands is generally recognized by Canadians The problem of reconversion is primarily one for private enterprise working for the general good of all with the co-operation and the assistance of government.

Taxation Should not Penalize Thrift and Enterprise

Inseparable from the question of government ownership and government control is that of taxation. Its heavy burden arises from war costs and other accumulated obligations, from losses incurred through public ownership, from the narrowing of the tax base through exemptions, and from the vast civil establishment operated for general government. Any progressive economy requires a high degree of productive efficiency and a substantial degree of saying, both of which are possible only under the stimulus of adequate incentives.

Wartime Practices Cannot be Continued

The thought is expressed by some that the practice of financing vital wartime needs by heavy taxation and by governmental borrowing can and should be continued indefinitely in time of peace, whereby in their opinion insuring work, purchasing power and the continuance of so-called wartime prosperity; but if this were practicable, it would mean an ever-expanding burden of debt, necessitating a continuous depreciation in the value of money, thus keeping prices and wages in a constant turmoil and leaving no opportunity for stable planning on the part of any individual or any corporation. Such a programme would ultimately mean disaster as experienced by countries which have let inflation get out of hand and would not be consistent with the plans for currency stability initiated at Bretton Woods to which Canada as a Nation has become a subscriber.

War Produced Canadian Production Records

Our energies should be directed towards achieving a maximum of production accompanied by creation of new national wealth and new employment. We all watched with pride Canada's material contribution to the war and the high records of production achieved by her industries in the course of the wartime programme, the value of which exceeded $10,000,000,000.

Peacetime Demands to Stimulate Production

What has to be done now is to keep the greatest possible amount of this productive energy at work as Government controls continue to relax and the supplying of consumers' requirements proceeds.

One of the most important tasks of the immediate postwar period is the direction of buying power into the channels which will be most creative of employment and of greatest value to our national future. Due to actual physical shortages and to well-founded anti-inflationary regulations and propaganda, Canadians for six years have to an increasing degree been denied their requirements and the consumer goods to which they were accustomed in normal times; hence there are shortages of houses, the equipment thereof, textiles and motor cars, in fact, everything that helps to make up the amenities of peacetime living.

People who have saved in order to obtain after the war the things they want, cannot be expected to do other than buy them when they are available. This situation (and it is not confined to Canada) means more buying power than there are goods available. It is therefore little short of tragic if in this situation, reconversion, employment and progress is to be impeded by strikes and work stoppages, which inevitably mean loss to all concerned and which might be avoided by the exercise of goodwill, co-operation and earnest consideration of the rights of others.

Exports Must be Based on More than Temporary Measures

A further problem of a more permanent nature is that of securing adequate and continuing export markets. At the moment, there are special aids such as the purchases of UNRRA to offset outright destitution in Europe, and the granting of credits to Britain, to certain countries of Europe and to China, but these are only temporary measures against the time when the devastated countries may again be able to pay for what they need. With that time in view, we have to put our own house in order, examine carefully our costs, the governmental overhead that we can carry, and the prices at which we are prepared to put our goods on the world markets in competition with these other countries which we are presently aiding and which may shortly become keen competitors.

Post-War Living Standards

We must assure for ourselves a satisfactory place in the permanent postwar world and we may well select two specific targets towards which to direct our sights. One, the development of the widest possible international markets, to embrace not only the big buyers such as Great Britain and the United States, but also the Central and South American countries which have made material progress during the war years, and those of the far east which, once re-established in production and trade, should become increasingly a factor in the world's commerce. The second target should not even need to be mentioned since it is an essential to business of any kind, but in recent years of easy money and in these days of loose thinking, it has been and still is often overlooked. I refer to the necessity of giving value in return for the price paid. Upon the volume of production and export trade largely depends the wage level and the standard of living which accompanies it. Their very survival requires not only that labor give full value but that all other factors in production, including the mechanical improvements of the war period, be developed to utmost efficiency.

Future Prosperity Demands Full Development of Canada's Natural Resources

Our vast resources of timber, iron, nickel, copper and other metals provide the base for increased activity by the industries engaged in the production of building materials which are now in short supply the world over.

The national importance of the exploration, development and production, of our bountiful mineral and other resources *cannot be over-emphasized.*

Responsible sources estimate that for every man directly engaged in mining, not less than 10 persons are indirectly employed in providing supplies, equipment and services. In 1944 mineral production was $485,800,000. and the number of men employed in mining was 60,700. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates that for 1945 with the same number of men employed, production was slightly lower. In recent years gold mining, due to labour shortage, has been greatly curtailed, but increased manpower now available and the bringing in of properties now in process of development, will result in much greater production in 1946.

Canada with her unexcelled sources of raw material, manufacturing equipment and technical skill, is in a preferred position to compete in world trade and commerce. She has an abounding opportunity to speed reconversion and enjoy a prosperous period of postwar business and employment.

Importance of Small Businesses in National Economy Emphasized by

B. S. Vanstone, General Manager

Total Assets At New Peak

General Manager's Address

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

The Ninetieth Annual Statement submitted today discloses a strong position and a gratifying year of sound progress.

Profits Maintained with Higher Taxes

Our earnings, after providing for all known contingencies, were approximately the same as for the previous year.

Total Assets, $356,361,000, increased $54,321,000 and are the highest in the history of the Bank.

Current Loans and Discounts Reach New Levels—Importance of Small Business Recognized

Current Loans, $64,056,000, show an increase of $3,382,000.

We are hopeful that with expanding peacetime production there will be a greater demand for loans for reconversion of plants and to finance heavier inventories and receivables.

We are particularly anxious to help small businesses. They are of major importance in the development of our country and many of our very sizeable concerns have grown from a small beginning.

Total Deposits Show Satisfactory Increase

Total deposits, $329,645,000, show the very satisfactory increase of $52,570,000.

Deposits from the public total $265,919,000, consisting of non-interest-bearing deposits of $93,655,000, an increase of $13,063,000, and interest-bearing deposits $172,263,000. an increase of $31,845,000. Government deposits show an increase of $7,661,000.

Active Service Entails No Loss in Seniority or Remuneration

In the first place I wish to pay tribute to those of our staff, over 500 male and female, who served their country in the Armed Forces.

Awards were conferred on fourteen of our men for distinguished service and we congratulate them sincerely.

With deep regret we record that forty-one of our men made the supreme sacrifice and we offer heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved families and friends.

Since the end of the war 135 of our young men have rejoined the staff and we are happy indeed to have them with us again. To those who are not yet discharged we say that they too will find a warm welcome awaiting them on their return.

That these men should be at no disadvantage for having served their country, increased remuneration is being granted them on the basis of their being continuously in our service, and that over 80% of those discharged have re-entered the Bank, exclusive of a number taking University courses, is, we believe an indication of the friendly attitude existing.

Loyalty of Staff Appreciated

I extend also my sincere appreciation of the loyalty and efficiency of the staff as a whole. Senior and junior officers alike have responded wholeheartedly to the demands upon them, and to their combined efforts much credit is due for the success of the year's operations.

The staff now numbers 1,716, of whom 1,012 are women.

Co-operation the Keynote of Industrial and Agricultural Relations

As we move into the postwar era, this bank is more than ever desirous of playing its full part in co-operation with agriculture and industry. By advice when new enterprises are contemplated, by information when new markets are sought, with assistance and guidance in facing problems, we desire our managers to be of the greatest possible help. To assist them we have at Head Office established a new Services Department which already has proved its usefulness and its scope is increasing daily.

Liberal Loaning Policy

Our loaning policy is definitely more liberal. Our sense of responsibility to our shareholders and depositors is no less strong than it has ever been but we have felt that, without sacrifice of their interests, we could serve our borrowing customers, particularly small business and individuals, to a greater extent than heretofore. Often a borrower's own capital is limited but where this bank believes a project is sound, has faith in the character and ability of its customer and feels that, barring the unforeseen, he can carry his project to a successful conclusion, it stands ready to assist him within reasonable limits.

1946 heralds the dawning of a new era—an era in which tolerance, co-operation and goodwill must guide us if we are to have enduring peace.

Let us face the future with confidence, each of us for the common good resolved to do his full share in overcoming the problems ahead.

THE LONDON LETTER

Labor Admits Britain Won't Reach Socialist Goal in Early Future

By P. O'D.

THE mood of this country at the beginning of 1946 is not especially cheerful, though there is a grim confidence that the nation will muddle through somehow. Englishmen are rather fond of talking about "muddling through," but it doesn't do to take that phrase too seriously. They don't muddle nearly as much as they pretend. None the less, there is a general recognition that the road ahead is narrow, twisting, and full of ruts and rocks. Progress for a long time is going to be slow and difficult.

Even the British working-man—I say "even," though he is more often than not a shrewd and rather cynical fellow—even the more credulous working-man is beginning to discover that nationalization is not a panacea for all the ills of the body economic. Moreover, his Socialist leaders are now giving him repeated warnings in the same direction. Having piped everyone's expectations up during the General Elections, they are now quietly but persistently piping them down.

It is in a sober, not to say a grim mood, that the nation is facing 1946. The war is over, but the austerities of wartime are still with us and likely to stay. The things that were scarce are as scarce as ever. Some, like coal, are even scarcer. Queues are as long and taxes as high. Servants, like pterodactyls, seem to exist only in the fossil state. Not much in all this for a riotously exultant welcome to the new Year. But a new year is still a new year, and a lot can be done with it—given energy and determination and a reasonable amount of luck. So here's hoping!

Large Import of Rum

Christmas this year was marked by a great revival of the festive spirit—but, alas, not spirits. There were sad gaps in the embottled line. The "sherried" ranks were reduced to lone survivors here and there. The export trade carried off the whisky, and very little drinkable was brought back in its place.

The one bright spot was rum—if rum really is drinkable. It has a grand convivial sound, but a very medicinal taste, reminiscent of chills and bad colds in the head. But that may be a personal prejudice.

In the nine months up to last September no less than 5,000,000 proof gallons of the ruby elixir were imported from the West Indies—nearly five times the pre-war total. Part of the policy of keeping trade as much as possible inside the Empire. It begins to look as if we shall have to cultivate a taste for the stuff. After all, the pirates used to love it.

Perhaps if we were to come up to the bar with a bandanna around our heads and a knife between our teeth, it would go down better. "A noggin of r-rum-m with you, Captain Blood, sir!" Besides, this is a country where nearly everyone has a cold in the head, or is just about to have one. So no one need go short of a really good excuse.

Tracing Ancestors

It is amazing how many people have ancestors—or think they have. Years ago an English friend of mine, who had retired from the army and had nothing particular to do, amused himself by tracing back his family and his wife's, and embodying the results of his enquiry in a handsomely illuminated genealogical scroll, with such heraldic embellishments as he was able to conjure up.

Friends saw this very impressive parchment, and asked him to do the same for them—at a fee. These commissions led to others and still others. Then some of his work got over to the United States. After that the orders simply poured in, and my ingenious friend soon found that his hobby had become a business, and a very profitable one—until the war made people a lot more anxious about their future than about their past.

Apparently the ancestor-market is looking up again. I see that the Scottish Ancestry Research Council, which was established only nine months ago, has already more than 1,000 applications for its services in hunting out vanished forbears—among them no less than three regarding the ancestors of General MacArthur. whose grandfather was born in Glasgow about the beginning of the last century. Of special interest to Canadians is the enquiry now being made into the ancestral history of James McGill, the founder of the University.

If any of my readers have Scottish ancestors that they want to hear about—well, now they know where to apply. If they have English ones, that also can be arranged. But if, like my own, their ancestors are Irish, it might be as well to leave them alone—or at least move cautiously. I've already had a few shocks.

Friendly Eire

A friend of mine just back from a prolonged stay in Ireland—mostly Southern Ireland, though he travelled also in the North—had a good deal of interest to say about conditions there, and especially about Eire's war effort. According to him, it was of very considerable extent and value, and not nearly so neutral as official announcements have led the world to believe. As he is an Englishman, a Protestant, and a professional soldier, he is at least unbiassed in Eire's favor.

All over Eire, he said, there were thousands and thousands of ex-Servicemen to be seen, many of them crippled by war-wounds.

As to Eire's army, about 120,000 men had been mobilized. They were well-clothed and reasonably well-trained. Well-armed, too, mostly with British weapons though of the lighter sort, heavier guns being too urgently needed elsewhere. He said that, in his opinion, they would have given a good account of themselves against an invader. And none of them had any doubt as to who that invader was likely to be. The siting of their pill-boxes and entrenchments along the southern and western coasts made that perfectly clear.

It is true that Irish ports were officially closed to English shipping, but that didn't prevent Irish dockyards in those ports from working in full strength on the repair of the smaller British vessels.

I asked him if the old Irish hostility to England had cooled at all. He said, not a bit. It is as hot as ever—as an item of political faith—but nothing could be kinder or more friendly than the treatment of the individual Englishman Even in their patriotic hostility there are some queer gaps.

My friend told of a conversation with a notorious Sinn Feiner, who seemed very much worried about the new Socialist Government and what it might do. My friend explained that he didn't think these new policies were nearly as dangerous as people fancied.

"Ah, now, but that's grand news to hear," said the Sinn Feiner. "Some of us was afraid that poor ould England was in for a turrible toime. Oi must tell the bhoys."

Well, that's Ireland.

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Schooling Youth By The Million On a Trial-And-Error Method

GENERAL EDUCATION IN A FREE SOCIETY, Report of the Harvard Committee. (Saunders, $2.50.)

IN THE forty years after 1870 the population of the United States increased three-fold. During the same period the number of students in secondary schools increased ninety-fold, and in colleges, thirty-fold. Here, at last, (one might think) is an ideal condition; youth rushing to school in great waves to attain self-mastery through knowledge and build a perfect democracy. One would be wrong. The result, according to wise observers, is a great confusion over courses, standards and general educational methods, a lack of self-mastery and clear thinking by the individual, and a general intellectual and moral temperature far lower than might be expected.

Harvard University in 1943 appointed ten of the most eminent scholars in Science, the Humanities and Philosophy to explore the jungle of secondary and college practice. Here is their report, at once searching and brilliant, not pessimistic before innumerable faults, not certain that a general formula is obtainable, but measuring all facts and conditions against the yardstick of principles.

President Conant in setting up the Committee wrote: "Neither the mere acquisition of information, nor the development of special skills and talents can give the broad basis of understanding which is essential if our civilization is to be preserved. Even a good grounding in mathematics and the physical and biological sciences, combined with an ability to read and write several foreign languages does not provide a sufficient educational background for citizens of a free nation."

In a sentence the aim of education is to produce good men, well-informed and self-disciplined. If the existing systems are not doing it the time is ripe to mend them.

This is a book full of strong meat; hence, not for babes-in-the-wood as so many "educationists" seem to be. But serious thinkers who read and digest it will be wise in their generation.

•

Journalistic Ripley

BRIGHT PATHS TO ADVENTURE, by Gordon Sinclair. (McClelland & Stewart, $1.25)

FOR years the footloose reporter of the Toronto *Star*, Gordon Sinclair, worked himself into a sort of journalistic Ripley. You could believe him or not. But, if not, he was likely to pop up with any quantity of corroborative detail, and your face would be red. This is not to say that he was a high-priest of the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. He may, at times, have "given verisimilitude to what otherwise might have been a bald and unconvincing narrative," but, broadly, the narrative would have been correct, informative and interesting. So Gordon deserved well of his paper for being at home everywhere and never at home.

But he's at home now, telling yarns over the radio from time to time and collecting them for book publication. This bagful of tales ranges the world around, touching on poisonous snakes, big game, voodoo, mass hypnotism, head-hunting and any other subject designed to make your flesh creep and start you wondering what the world is coming to. We don't say that the book is a literary treasure, but it surely is entertaining.

•

Montreal Sings

POETRY YEAR BOOK, 1945. (Canadian Authors' Association, Montreal, n.p.)

S.O.

MONTREAL poets of the Canadian Authors' Association have an annual competition and the best work submitted to the judge, or judges, is printed in a Year Book. The 1945 issue presents thirteen poems, three prize winners and the rest with honorable mention, as adjudged by Professor Frank Oliver Call. First prize went to Marie A. Kelly for "When The Last Song Is Sung" hymning the permanence of love when the universe has frozen to an icy hell. Freda Myran came second with a graceful lyric "November Melody" and Anna Letitia Wales, third, with "Soldier Guest." The privilege of differing from Professor Call is one we cherish. We like all three, but the second or third better than the first. And we like particularly one of the honorable mentions entitled "Wild Geese Calling" by Phoebe Rothwell McCord. To fill out the booklet a number of poems outside the competition are presented. One by Frank Oliver Call entitled "Pagan Prayer" is a memorable sonnet.

•

All Brethren

A NATION OF NATIONS, by Louis Adamic. (Musson, $4.50.)

THE author's thesis is that the United States is not an Anglo-Saxon, Protestant country, as the politicians, writers and editors seem to assume, but an amalgam drawing its ideals and culture from all nations. In illustration he cites the achievements of Americans of thirteen differing ancestries, (he himsef is of Yugoslavia) who have contributed to the strength of the Republic and have subscribed to the ideal of democracy. The manner of the book is best explained by the following extract:

"When in April, 1945, the Fifth Marine Division cemetery was dedicated on Iwo Jima the sermon was delivered by the division's Jewish chaplain, Roland B. Gittelsohn, Cleveland-born son of an immigrant from Lithuania. . . 'Somewhere in this plot of ground,' he said, 'there may lie the man who could have discovered the cure for cancer. Under one of these Christian crosses, or beneath a Jewish star of David there may now rest a man who was destined to be a great prophet. . . Here lie officers and men, negroes and whites, rich men and poor. Here are Protestants, Catholics, Jews. . . Here no man prefers another because of his color. Here there are no quotas of how many from each group are admitted or allowed. Theirs is the highest and purest democracy. Any man among us, the living, who lifts his hand in hate against a brother, or thinks himself superior to those who happen to be in the minority makes of this ceremony and of the bloody sacrifice it commemorates an empty mockery.'"

That is a fitting message to ring through Canada at this very time. It is the essence of the principle which we all accept in languid ease, but follow infrequently, a principle more honored in the breach than in the observance. If every "superior" person who looks lordly on "foreigners" would read this book he might get a sufficient jolt to shake some nonsense out of his head.

Ex-Leading Seaman W. H. Pugsley, author of "Saints, Devils and Ordinary Seamen." (Wm. Collins' Sons)

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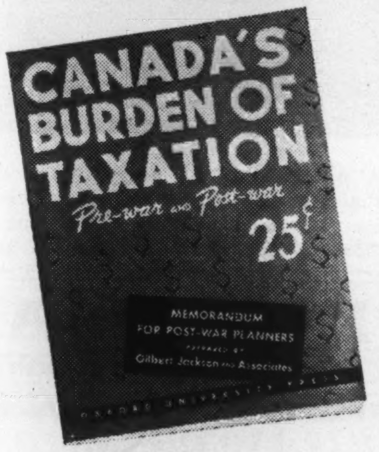
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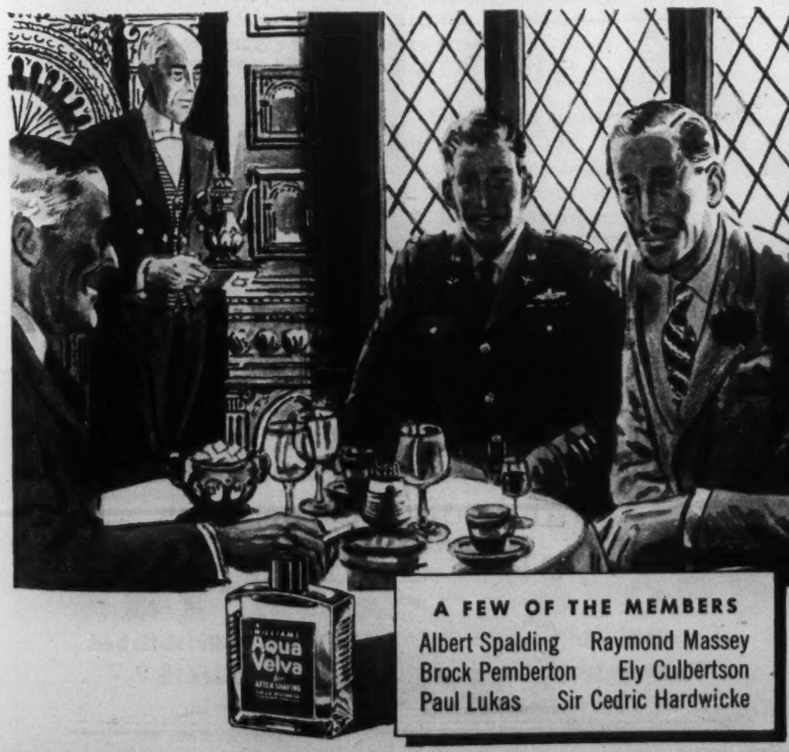
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MUSICAL EVENTS

Art-songs and Heart-songs Sung By Marian; Sibelius Concerto

By JOHN H. YOCOM

MARIAN ANDERSON has endeared herself to Toronto audiences many times in the past and last week renewed the sentiment in two concerts at Eaton's Auditorium. Once again the seasoned concert-goers appreciated her rich contralto voice in classics and lieder, but, when Marian interpreted the songs of her own race, their hearts were touched. Not the least appreciative was an intent Canadian Army sergeant, two rows ahead, who wore Italy and France-Germany campaign ribbons—and one arm.

With Franz Rupp at the piano, her program included classics by Handel, German lieder, a Verdi aria, a modern group of romantics, a collection of contrasting spirituals, and as a benediction in answer to an audience member's plea, Gounod's "Ave Maria."

With eyes shut as in a trance, Miss Anderson commenced working her magic spell with Handel's "Hear me, ye winds and waves," followed with the slow, sombre "Daughter of Zion" from "The Passion," and then the "Julius Caesar" piece, with runs in lively eights and frequent warm passages in the low register.

The lieder group ranged from songs of unrequited love with tenderly romantic qualities (eyes closed) like Wolf's "New Love" to those with an essence of childish surprise (eyes open and flashing) like his "Shadow of My Tresses." Strauss' fervent "Befreit" built to a single, effective climax, ended on a long sustained note. In contrast was the same composer's "Caecilie," short and impassioned throughout.

Verdi's "Calm Me, O Father" from "La Forza del Destino" bore great sentiment and dramatic feeling in the Anderson rendition. Before intermission encores were a serio-comic number and Dvorak's nostalgic "Songs My Mother Taught Me." The one-armed soldier loved that last one.

In the modern group, the sparkling and fresh melody of "Nocturne" by Joseph Marx, the languid sensuousness of John Alden Carpenter's "Pools of Peace," and Rummel's contrasting "Ecstasy" were notable. Miss Anderson's diction, especially in her consonants, is remarkable.

The one-armed veteran with the campaign ribbons of such gay colors was unable to applaud the plaintive, deeply religious spirituals like the rest of us.

Burleigh's "Don't You Weep" was the best; Dett's "Follow Me" had naive lyrics, which Miss Anderson interpreted beautifully but which suffered from too brilliant an accompaniment. No comment on the artist's deep feeling for and complete interpretation of negro folksongs is needed here. Encores were the reverential "Let Us Break Bread" by William Lawrence and the comic "Dere's No Hidin' Place Down Dere," a darky's short but convincing sermon of reasons for keeping out of "Dere."

After Marian Anderson had concluded her recital with "Ave Maria," which transformed thereby the mid-town concert hall into a cathedral, the applause was spontaneous and loud.

I saw that our one-armed sergeant was applauding too, and most eloquently — with damp and shining eyes.

•

Spivakovsky with T.S.O.

The young man with the violin at the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's regular concert last week was Tossy Spivakovsky. Dark and handsome as a movie star, the Russian-American virtuoso, who was naturalized only last year, gave the audience an original and exhilarating experience when he played the Sibelius Concerto in D. With thundering applause and feet-stamping repeatedly bringing him and Sir Ernest MacMillan back, the house enjoyed the comic after-you-my-dear-Alphonse act each time the pair walked off. Both men were sharing the respect and appreciation which permeated the orchestra and audience.

The overwhelming and exciting effect of the Sibelius Concerto in D (or, for that matter, most of the Finnish composer's work) could explain but partly the enthusiam. It was the superb rendition both by artist and orchestra that really convinced. Spivakovsky's flashing bow and dancing fingers evoked melodies from his instrument that, despite one's efforts not to "listen and think of a meaning," seemed to be urgently calling up giant and eternal spirits that dwell in some lonely Finnish lake, bounded by rugged rocks and sparse trees.

It commenced as Allegro Moderato with a shimmering orchestral background and then developed concisely to an extensive cadenza. One passage by the woodwinds was reminiscent of "Finlandia." Against a sombre accompaniment in the slow movement in which horns were effectively sustained, a warm melody was brought forth, first by the solo instrument and then by the orchestra. The Finale commenced with the string section rhythmically drumming bows to sound like Ravel's "Bolero," with occasional flashes of syncopation. But there was no bolero monotony in this solo music. The violin alternated the two beautiful themes like some bobbin shuttling brilliant melodic threads back and forth through an orchestral warp of bold harmonies.

Spivakovsky looked for, and found, in the concerto a basic melancholy and a subtle atmosphere of mysticism, and then told his audience with violin technique and feeling of the first order.

Competent Woodwinds

The woodwind section of the T.S.O. did excellent work throughout the evening. In the stately Andante of the "Rosamunde" Overture by Schubert the oboe and clarinet played the principal introductory theme. First taken by the violins, a melody was played by the flute and then developed by the whole orchestra. Again, in Schubert's Fifth Symphony, the flutes matched violins in the Allegro, took the beautiful melodic phrase in the Andante, and again were prominent in the Menuetto. In the latter also, a canon of delicate precision was worked by the violins, cellos and basses.

A Schubert symphony is good tonic on any man's program. It appeals equally to listeners who like pure music as well as to those who like theirs with some emotional appeal or drama. Incidentally, I wonder why some Freddie Martin hasn't picked up that melodic phrase in the second movement of the Fifth (in a mediant-dominant-leading-tonic note-pattern). Let's hope it doesn't happen for a few more months!

After the Concerto, Delius' Intermezzo from "Fennimore and Gerda" and "Don Juan" by Strauss, the tone poem that tells of the classic libertine's search for a perfect love, were somewhat anti-climactic. However, Sir Ernest did a first rate job in bringing out the beautiful pastoral beauty of the former, in which flute and oboe again shared, and the inspiring instrumentation of the latter.

•

Absolute Music at Its Best

Friday night of last week was an occasion of superlative chamber music when the Budapest Quartet gave a polished performance of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven at Eaton's Auditorium, Toronto. The four artists were complete masters, both individually and as an ensemble, in bringing to the audience the wonder and beauty of classic form.

In the Haydn D Minor Opus 76, No. 5, their impressive exactitude was maintained from the lovely Largo, through the light-hearted Menuetto to the Finale. Precise attacks with subsequent clearness and balance of tone were particularly noted. The Mozart Quartet in E flat Major was played with infinite grace, skill, and feeling for the shades of sombre mood which the composer allowed in after the light beginning.

The Budapest group played the mighty Beethoven Quartet in C sharp minor. Commencing with the stately Fugue, the players missed no melodic or counter-melodic significance in the development of the themes and carried on into the Presto and Scherzo a sensitive observance of detail, and, of course, once again the fine balance and beautiful coordination that characterize the execution of all their numbers.

Canadian lovers of chamber music suffered a real loss when the Hart House String Quartet was disbanded last year. The appearance in Canadian cities of the Budapest Quartet, which had its American debut in 1930 and has enjoyed phenomenal popularity ever since, will serve to compensate for the loss of our own. Friends of Great Music were the sponsors.

•

American Baritone at Pops

James Pease, young ex-U.S. Air Force officer who was guest artist at the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's Pop concert last week, has a rich baritone voice, but he has a long way to go if he wants to sing operatic arias as well as he sings spirituals or a Texan prairie song. In the latter he was excellent. Even his execution of Tschaikovsky's "Pilgrim Song" was better than that of the two arias—Verdi's "Il lacerato spirito" from "Simon Boccanegra" and Moussorgsky's "Siege of Kazan" from "Boris Godounoff."

But the audience loved the nursery rhyme (new version) and Wolfe's "Gwine to Hebben," and asked for more and more.

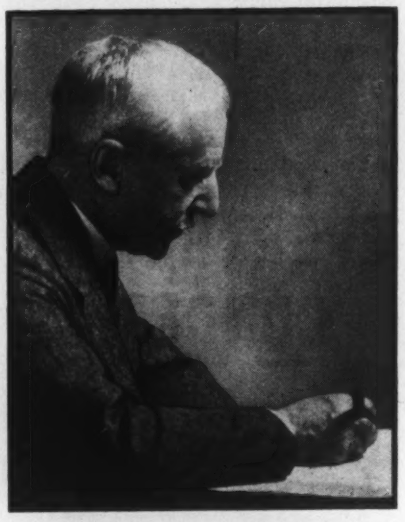
Morton Gould's Latin-American Symphonette (No. 4) proved to be the most interesting orchestral selection in the first half of the program. Even Xavier Cugat would have salaamed at the way Sir Ernest MacMillan's orchestra handled the rhumba, tango, guaracho and conga rhythms and the trick tonal colorings.

Highlight of the evening was the performance of Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, and the audience found honest-to-goodness musical satisfaction in the classical thematic developments and contrasting movements which the T.S.O. so nobly exploited.

Other orchestral numbers were Debussy's liquid "Petite Suite" with notable work once again by the flutes, Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor" Overture, and the noisy Wagnerian volkswagon, "Ride of the Valkyries."

Hindemith to Visit Canada

Next week Canada will have the honor of entertaining one of the living masters of the art of music; the Toronto Conservatory has persuaded Paul Hindemith to pay us a visit. On Wednesday, January 23, at 9 p.m. E.S.T., he will conduct a performance of his suite "Mathis, der Maler" over the C.B.C. Trans-Canada network, and the following day he will give a public lecture on the Craft of Musical Composition in the Conservatory Concert Hall.



A program of the compositions of Professor Leo Smith, for piano, violin and voice, will be heard at the Conservatory of Music, January 26.

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Ballet Russe in Montreal

His Majesty's Theatre, Montreal, last week saw first presentation in Canada of highlights from the Ballet Russe, including a brand new ballet for Shostakovitch's "Leningrad Symphony."

Leonid Massine's striking choreography of Shostakovitch's dramatic work shone as the brightest highlight. Two young maidens and a peasant lad represented the spirit of the Soviets both in the struggle and in victory over the Hun at Leningrad. Two German soldiers in excellent pantomime portrayed Nazism.

•

BOMB-RAVAGED Berlin is having a brilliant opera season this year. Mozart's Don Giovanni and Magic Flute, Verdi's Simon Boccanegra, Otello and Rigoletto, Smetana's Bartered Bride, Mussorgsky's Boris Godunov, Leoncavallo's Pagliacci, Mascagni's Cavalleria Rusticana, Puccini's Girl of the Golden West, Hindemith's Cardillac and Gluck's Orpheus and Eurydice. There will be no Wagner this winter.

Time Magazine

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THE FILM PARADE

A Loud Accent on Youth With a Side Commentary on Adults

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT DOESN'T do, of course, to be forever worrying about what the neighbors will think, but one can't help wondering what a bewildered foreigner would make of such a picture as "Kiss and Tell". He could only conclude that American parents are a dreadful lot—mean-spirited, stupid, hysterical and utterly incapable of exercising any kind of discipline, either over their children, or over themselves; also that their children are just incorrigible little liars and marplots that such parents deserve.

However, American audiences, who like nothing better than to see some of their more deplorable qualities reflected in a large comic light, will probably enjoy it thoroughly. After all, a great many parents on this continent do treat their children with a bewildered indulgence which they vary by slapping them down when they get out of hand; and the children manage to emerge from this haphazard treatment with plenty of bounce and a large, if strictly personal, sense of destiny. So what's the harm of extending the idea a little for the sake of a lively evening at the parents' expense?

As it turns out "Kiss and Tell" is frequently funny.. It is also a good deal more entertaining on the screen than it was when presented on the stage. In spite of its unusual theme—the supposed pregnancy of a suburban miss of sixteen—there wasn't quite enough substance in the original play to survive long curtain waits. On the screen however it can be taken at the furious clip that an Abbott farce demands, with no time off for the general hysteria to die down. The cinema version turned out to be a shrieking contest between the audience and the screen, with the audience outshrieking the cast so consistently that a large part of the dialogue was lost. This did no harm however, since the camera picked up every double-entendre.

The Solemn Tale

The story is about the Archers and the Pringles, suburban neighbors who engage in a genteel feud and forbid their children to associate with each other. The children don't share their parents' prejudices—or indeed anything else except their living-quarters and family income—so young Lieutenant Archer presently marries young Miss Pringle without notifying either family. Corliss Archer (Shirley Temple) abets the romance, and in due time accompanies her new sister-in-law to the office of the obstretrician.

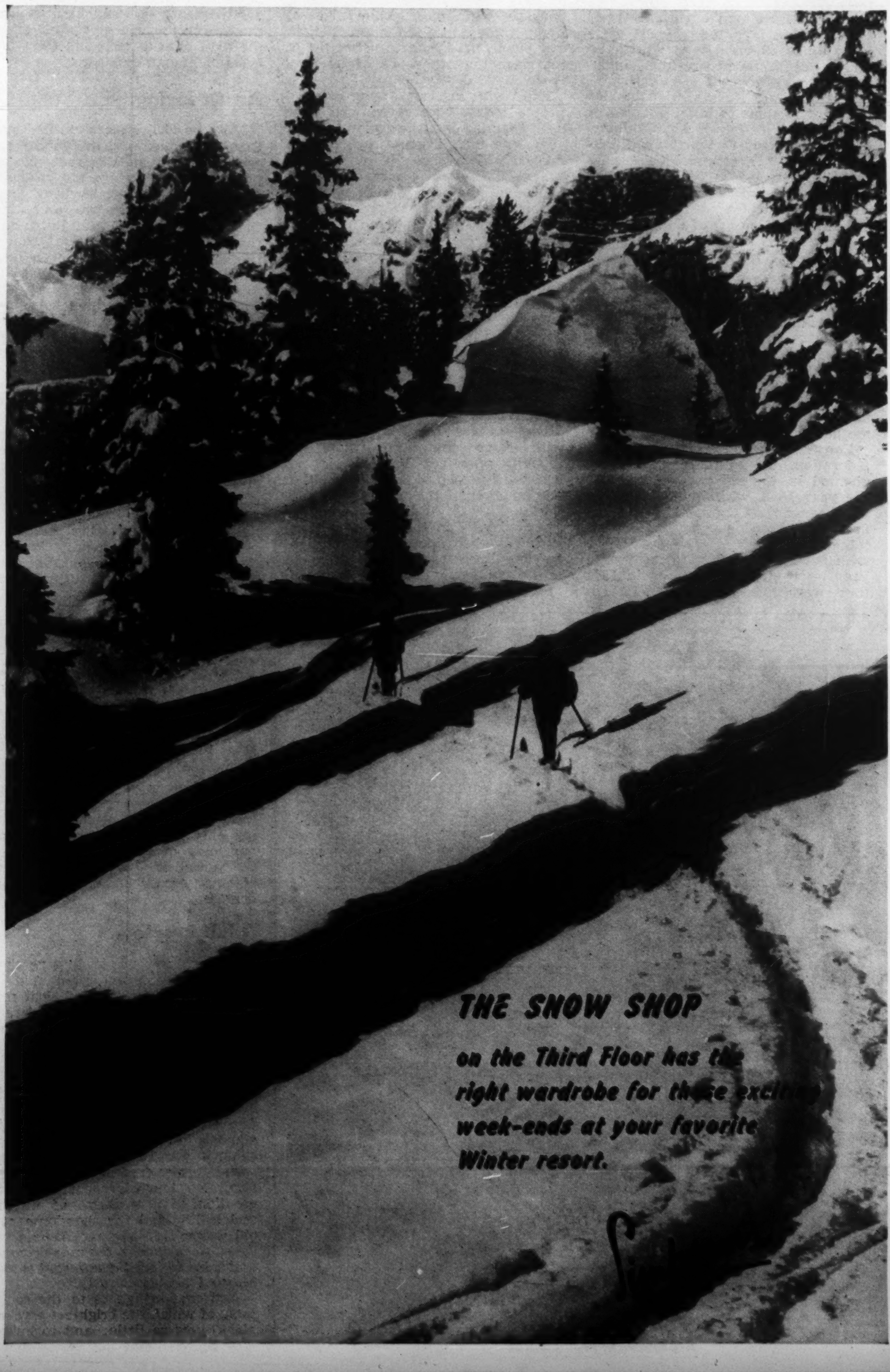
It is Corliss, however, who is caught by a vigilant neighbor as she comes out of the obstetrical office. The vengeful Pringles descend on the indignant Archers with the story; and Corliss magnanimously accepts the charge of pregnancy, naming the sixteen-year-old moon-calf next door (Jerome Courtland) as the putative father. What happens after that is loud and fast and funny, and may easily convince you before it is over that state care is the only remedy for family life in America, with the parents instead of the children banished to the nursery school.

In transferring "Kiss and Tell" to the screen, the producers have changed scarely anything except the cast. The Archer family still seems to live its peculiarly public life in a sort of summer kitchen with lots of family atmosphere and a wall-telephone to give the place the lived-in look. The picture, like the play, genially assumes that though the predicament of the characters is unusual and their behaviour as a result a little overwrought, the adults are typically affectionate anxious parents of the sort any Parent-Teachers Association would approve. If you can't quite see it that way it isn't the producer's fault.

Shirley Enlarged

Since Shirley Temple is still commemorated in our household by a large dimpled doll of the Little Miss Marker period, it was rather startling to see her as a grown-up young lady threatened by unmarried motherhood. She still looks guilelessly young and she has retained to perfection her childhood trick of holding the centre of the screen against all comers. Shirley's nearest competitor in "Kiss and Tell" is young Jerome Courtland as the unhappy boy-friend from next door. I didn't know what to admire most about young Mr. Courtland—his wooden anguish, his ability to get at least a hundred laughs out of a single line—"Ho-ly Ca-ow!" or the reckless looseness with which his shirt and trousers were assembled. There's a future comedian who knows how to wear clothes.

British troops with Occupation Forces in Germany can now take courses to fit them for the return to civil life. One of the instructors in these trade schools is seen at work on a mural of his own designing.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WORLD OF WOMEN

Divorce and the Most Formidable Lesson in Humans' Curriculum

By ANN FOSTER

THERE are men writing and talking in the world today with a seriousness and intent rarely known before. They are men who, always concerned with the welfare and aspirations of the human race, are now most deeply concerned with its very survival.

In 1942, in his book "There Must Be a New Song," Rollo Walter Brown rang an imperative note of warning when he declared: "The time for a new song in the world has come. For we, the human race, have been made into an exhibit too sorry to be allowed to continue!" And lately, Norman Cousins, in the recently published expanded text of his editorial "Modern Man is Obsolete," in the *Saturday Review of Literature* says: "... there are few differences that confront nations in their dealings with each other that they do not have to meet with in themselves. *Man is a magnificent summing up of differences* of which the larger differences on the international scale are only a reflection."

The words of Norman Cousins, together with those of Mr. Brown form a condensed version of what millions of people all over the earth are thinking today. "There must be a new song in the world," or we perish. But what are we to do with man himself, who is such a perplexing and "magnificent summing up of differences"?

A New Song

Particularly are the women of the world concerned with such questions because millions of them are standing square in the centre of the most perplexing and agonizing problem of all — that which concerns the very personal question of a successful marriage, in which they may be taking the part of either wives, or mothers and wives together.

For many years subsequent to Confederation, the number of divorces granted in Canada was very small, the year 1883, with but 13 divorces in the whole Dominion, being the first year in which the number attained two figures. The year 1903, with but 21 divorces, was the record year up to that time. But in 1944 there were no less than 3,788 divorces in Canada. And these figures do not by any means represent only those men and women who have decided to live apart from one another. According to Mrs. Marjorie Henry, Toronto's senior practicing woman lawyer, "there are thousands of couples in Ontario alone, living apart, who are not divorced."

Why?

It is with such facts staring them in the face, that women all over the world are asking the small, but all-embracing question, *why?* They are themselves wondering, within their own hearts, how long their own marriages will last; if they are as successfully married as mere outward facts would suggest; if their friends and neighbors are as happily married as they would appear to be; and if perhaps, with more knowledge of many things, they all might not, in any event, have made a better fist of marriage than they are afraid they really have done.

Even with the very young married people today, with those who have been married for a few months or a year, one finds a great lack of confidence which is mostly quite unexpressed: "Well, of course Tom and I adore one another. But then, so did Marge and Frank when they got married, and look at them now!"

Beneath the deep-toned, delicate fabric of the most intimate personal relationship as yet known between human beings, there lies, today, fear, and an anguish that few men and women will express. In expressing such fears, even to their close friends, they are expressing the possibility of failure. And few men and women care to recognize themselves as failures—most particularly in the partnership of marriage.

But, failure to live successfully with some one with whom we thought ourselves in love, is not necessarily to be blamed upon either one or other of the partners, according to almost all leading psychologists today. For, they declare, living is *not* like breathing! And the right and intelligent use of our senses, our minds and our emotions, is *not* as easy as turning on water in a tap.

Living, according to almost everyone of these men who deal with the human psyche, is one of the most difficult lessons we, as human beings, have to learn. Successful, harmonious living either with ourselves or with others (particularly with others) is not merely an instinctive process which just carries on by itself like the action of our blood vessels. To eat, sleep and work, is not too difficult. But that is not *living*.

Living takes into account all the processes of the subconscious in human beings: those things we cannot touch or see, or taste. Living involves the understanding of desires, and dreams, and frustrations and fears. It involves understanding these things in others as well as in ourselves. It involves comprehension of many things on many planes. It involves comprehension of beauty, and faith, and agony, and trust and loneliness. It involves comprehension of ourselves as functioning individuals with many more facets to our make-up than we are commonly used to recognizing.

We cannot, most of us, live really harmoniously and successfully—even with ourselves. And when it comes to living with another human being in constant and close association, under frequently difficult circumstances, then we have come up against one of the most difficult things in the whole cycle of human existence.

Art Of Living

Most psychologists seem to agree that, fundamentally, this is the cancer that lies at the root of this planet's disease today: the people on the planet have left teaching themselves about themselves and about the immense business of living with themselves and with others, out of the universal curriculum. In other words, we have taken *living* for granted, and have pursued, with deep and often appalling concentration, the business of mere existence supported with more and more physical power and scientific phenomena until today, in this enlightened century, we are hardly able to live at all for the ever present fear of total annihilation.

Our schools and colleges have not taught us, nor are they teaching our children anything very specific about either the science or the art of living with other people. That there is a definite "science" to this business of living is now agreed by all leading psychologists, and seems to be made more evident as we find out more about the complicated nature of ourselves as physical, psychological and spiritual beings. As the horizons of the human mind broaden, as we are compelled to recognize an ever wider and more complicated universe, so our sensibilities and our knowledge of ourselves should, by the same token, keep pace. But they are not doing so. We still believe that the dull backyard tactics of our own little local lives are sufficient for us—and for others. We are afraid to take stock of ourselves in relation to the whole universe, or even in relation to the whole world, and persist in continuing only to measure ourselves and our ideas of life and living against the yardstick propped up beside the chimney corner of our own personal domicile.

Adult People

One of America's leading psychologists declared, when asked, that "we all need to know a good deal more about the fact of evolution, before we can grow into adult people who will behave decently towards one another!" And in his latest book, "A New Model of the Universe," P. D. Ouspensky, in writing of evolution and the superman, says: "The theory of evolution means only that nothing stands still . . . nor has evolution anything in common with the change of social forms, customs or laws . . . . Evolution towards superman is the creation of new forms of thinking and feeling and the abandonment of old forms . . . . *And the more a man develops inwardly, the more strongly he begins to feel the different sides of his soul simultaneously!"*

And that brings us to the soul of man, of which the brightest psychologists know so little; and to love, of which Theodor Reik, an eminent psychologist himself, declares in his recently published book, "A Psychologist Looks at Love:" "My contention is that love is an unknown psychical power, its origin not yet discovered, and its character not yet understood. . . . . Love is perhaps intangible, but the incessant search and research of intangibles is one of the essential tasks of the new psychology. Where facts and figures are not available, there lie the most important problems which psychology has to face!"

And, we add, there also lie the most important problems which ordinary men and women have to face—so far alone—through many long and desperately provocative months and years of living.

In further articles, we shall deal with the way in which, knowing so little of the soul, nothing of the nature of love, never having been taught the science or art of living either with themselves or with others, in a world turned upside down by violence and dissension, suspicion, hatred and lack of faith, some people are attempting to deal with the most difficult task of all—that of living intimately with another or other, human beings.

Mr. Kettle (Retired) and I Plumb the Depths of Utter Confusion

By BETTY R. MacKENZIE

IT'S poor policy to leave two-year-olds to their own devices. My young hopeful has just demonstrated where his orange has "all gone"; the result thereof being a complete tie-up in our plumbing system. But will I call a plumber? No. Never!

Why? Because the mere sight of a plumber brings me out in heat spots! I haven't always suffered thus—it's only since I had the affair with Mr. Kettle, a retired plumber, while my husband was Overseas. John (the husband) still fidgets when our friends so much as mention bathroom fixtures but I have recovered to the extent that I *can* speak of plumbers and their appurtenances. But to look one in the eye is another matter!

During John's absence, I summoned Mr. Kettle to fix a leaky faucet. He told me that he was no longer in business but he couldn't say "no" to a soldier's wife. He arrived—a short, round pudding of a man with a jovial mien and a quick tongue. He went to work, gummed up the leaky faucet and likewise my entire summer all because I am easily persuaded and he had plenty of time on his hands.

Mr. Kettle had to ease himself into the house through a welter of dunnage sacks, packing cases and children. I remarked off-handedly that home wasn't always like this—we were just about to depart for the summer cottage.

"Summer cottage!" he sniffed. "I never had much use for them myself but I suppose you have every convenience."

"Everything!" I agreed happily,

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"except I do, of course, carry my own water."

"What!" snorted Mr. Kettle. He couldn't have been more shocked if I had confessed to smoking opium.

In no time at all Mr. Kettle had me convinced that it was nothing short of a patriotic duty to install "running water" at the summer cottage. Wouldn't it be a fine surprise for John when he returned? Wouldn't he be proud of such an enterprising wife?

Mr. Kettle made it all sound so simple. Just let *him* get a few little items like pipes, pump, sink and tank—and presto! the water would literally leap from the lake into my kitchen. It was an enchanting idea and I believed that Mr. Kettle was heaven-sent for my special benefit. Alas, time proved that nothing higher than the nethermost regions could have thought up Mr. Kettle. He ruined my vacation, wrecked my savings account and pulverized my pride!

A Magnificent Tank

In all fairness, I'm sure he did it without malice of forethought but the outcome was nevertheless disastrous.

I had scarcely unpacked the bathing suits when Mr. Kettle arrived at the lake all set to cope with the "running water". He unpacked enough tools to set up a hardware store and following in his trail was a truck laden like an aircraft carrier. There was enough piping reposing on it to reach from Toronto to Churchill to say nothing of a pump, showers, sinks and a water tank. And *such* a tank! I stared at it aghast! I had visualized a water tank as a neat, little drum-like affair but this great giant of a receptacle would have accommodated a boating regatta. I eyed it with distaste but Mr. Kettle told me I should be jolly thankful to get it and if it hadn't been for his friend's friend—

I tried to be philosophical and decided that if the worst came to the worst I could rent the cottage and the children, the pup and myself could move into the tank.

Mr. Kettle started work with a great show of camaraderie and much clanking of metal. My misgivings commenced to evaporate and I had to admit that he was a good worker. All went well for a few days until he reported that he lacked a certain essential connection and would have to run up to the city to get it. That started the commuting! From then on I either had Mr. Kettle without the necessary equipment or I had the equipment without Mr. Kettle. No one had ever suggested to me that it is a miracle of achievement to get a plumber and his plumbing on the same spot at the same time.

Water Everywhere

I summoned up my courage and served notice on Mr. Kettle that this sort of thing had to stop. Either he establish a better working relationship with his tools or we'd call the whole thing off. He fixed me with a Rasputin-like gaze and muttered something about "the impatience of women".

Apparently I erred in supposing that I had hired Mr. Kettle. The truth was he enslaved me. The children and I spent our summer as plumbing apprentices, fetching and carrying for the Old Codger.

But everything comes to an end. Just as we were about to pack up for the summer Mr. Kettle entered the kitchen, beaming like a morn in May.

"Turn the tap," he ordered.

I did. And lo, water gushed therefrom!

I couldn't have been more excited if our property had suddenly spouted oil! I forgave all and the neighbors were summoned to witness the miracle of the "running water". Mr. Kettle was congratulated and slapped on the back. He had done a wonderful job! He tried to be nonchalant but wore the expression of a surgeon who has just snatched a millionaire from the jaws of death.

"It took a bit of doing," he admitted modestly. "All we want now is to get the tank *completely* filled. If one of you boys would just step up and give a few strokes at the pump—

A neighbor leaped to the pump and commenced pushing to and fro. We could hear the water gurgling into the tank. It didn't look nearly so formidable now and it was a lovely sound!

Suddenly the cottage shuddered and the air was rent with a thunderous explosion. The salutes from Moscow had nothing on the reverberations that could be heard for miles along the lake.

"My God, she's blown herself!" gasped Mr. Kettle, his face ashen.

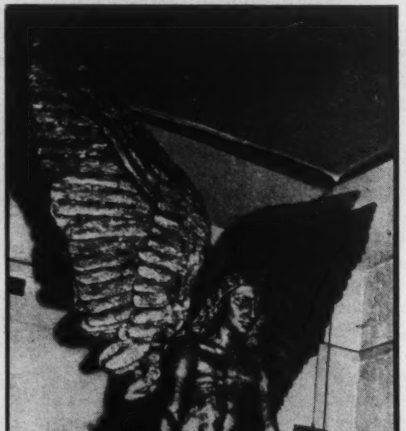
True enough—the tank lay prone, a twisted mass of metal. In a flood of water beside it our neighbor was outstretched.

"Am I shot or drowned?" he breathed.

Mr. Kettle, my professional plumber, had simply miscalculated the little matter of water pressure.

Do you wonder I'm allergic to plumbers?

What shall I do about the misplaced orange? Just hand me a wrench! Isadora Duncan once said "every love affair should teach the lover a new song" and while Mr. Kettle didn't add to my musical repertoire he sure taught me how to plumb!



Jacob Epstein's "Lucifer," which is now on view in London, and is considered by many to be his finest piece of work. In the past this sculptor's work has often been the storm center of controversy involving public, critics and government.

Blondes Aren't Always Preferred

By ERIC R. ADAMS

GENTLEMEN *don't* prefer blondes . . . . not at least if figures released by a Canadian mannequin manufacturer mean anything. Only thirty per cent of the firm's output of lovely ladies are ordered with blonde tresses. The remainder, used to model everything from bathing suits to ski outfits, reach the customers as brunettes, although a sprinkling of red heads should prove something or other.

The better type of figure wears a genuine wig carefully fashioned after the manner of the latest hair-do by an expert hairdresser. This feature makes it possible to change the style of the hair from time to time and thus keep the mannequin up-to-date. The lips, eyes and cheeks of such a model receive as much care from a make-up expert as any movie glamour girl and when the figure is finally ready for the customer's window she is worth in the neighborhood of a hundred dollars.

So great is the customer's insistence on style that the life of a modern mannequin is only three to five years. Then new styles, ideas in design, and most important, latest "perfect figure" dimensions have outmoded older models. At the moment, the ideal size 16 figure has these dimensions: bust 36 inches, waist 29 inches, hips (measured nine inches down from the waist) 39 inches and a shoulder to shoulder measurement of 14 inches. Although mannequins must fit these proportions they are never made to fit one size perfectly. For practical purposes they are usually proportioned to take care of garments covering three size ranges.

Simple Dummy

Spring and Fall bring the most orders for mannequins and a year's orders run into a few hundred figures. While many customers order only a simple dummy others want as many as thirty and in multiple orders care is taken to see that no two heads are alike . . . gone are the days when figures looking like twin sisters could appear in a store window.

A broken arm is usually painful but mannequins' arms are broken every day and no one thinks anything of it. The breaking is done on purpose to take care of orders which call for arms being in unusual positions. After an arm is expertly broken it is "set" as desired. Any pose, standing or sitting, can be produced, although special positions naturally cost more than standard ones.

Mannequin manufacturers have not failed to provide milady of the papiermache with suitable male companions. Well-proportioned and muscular, these masculine figures are often seen, but so few are ordered in comparison to the hundreds of female figures required that makers keep none in stock. All male figures are made to order, built to the customer's dimensions.

Although the smooth, glossy finish of mannequins creates the impression that they are made from wax, papier-mache is the most common medium used for most of the better figures. Many coats of a special formula give them a satin-like surface and a beautiful tan is sprayed on to finish the job.

Before the war, Canadian mannequin companies suffered severely from European competition. Foreign models, cheaply made from secret compositions glutted the local market and were easily able to compete with the more expensive figures made in this country.

Native Product

But with this competition removed Canadian companies are turning with new vigor to creating entirely Canadian models. So successful have their steps in this direction been that even the moulds from which the mannequins are made, and which were previously imported from the United States, are now being modelled by Canadian sculptors.

Canada's mannequin industry was scarcely worth mentioning five years ago. Now it's going ahead.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Purple Coupons and Six Ounces of Butter Nearly Every Week

By JANET MARCH

SIX ounces of butter a week per person is a lot of butter if you consider what the rest of the world is getting these days, but it doesn't seem very much to cooks who have butter-loving families. Jael the wife of Heber back in Judges had the right idea when "she brought him butter in a lordly dish." It doesn't say how much butter, but emphasizes the grandness of the dish which is an idea these days. Herr Goering sneered at butter way back in '36 when he remarked, "Guns will make us powerful, butter will only make us fat." I wonder what the allowance of butter a week is for the war criminals.

Anyway we all have to go lighter on butter if we don't want to be completely without it that nasty week when no coupon at all comes good. There are some places where it seems impossible to delete butter. Breakfast toast, Sunday afternoon tea with crumpets, baked potatoes and hot rolls, are just a few of the places where it seems obligatory.

In the old days white sauce, cake, cookies and pastry all took a generous share, but shortening can be used for those things quite well. White sauce made with shortening seems to need a little more shortening than it did butter. The proportion is more like 2½ tablespoons of shortening to 2 of flour instead of the equal quantities used with butter, and shortening white sauce seems to love to lump unless given a hundred per cent attention. A very little vegetable oil put on vegetables takes off that dry boiled look and taste, but you must go very light or you won't like the result.

Cakes, cookies and pastry are so good with no butter and all shortening that you never know the difference. It's a question of the old proverb about what the eye doesn't see the heart, or stomach, won't grieve after. If you cut butter out of your cooking the ration provides an adequate amount for table use even in households where everyone eats at home three times a day.

I've heard tell of places where each person's ration is kept separately in the refrigerator, and then I suppose it is up to the individual to have an orgy of baked potatoes covered with butter while perhaps little brother, who has been more extravagant, or in to more meals, has to eat his with just pepper and salt. I can imagine a fair amount of inter-family stealing with this system but perhaps with utterly upright people it works all right.

Here are a few recipes which are not too hard on the purple coupons:

Cheese Soup

4 tablespoons of shortening
3½ tablespoons of flour
3 cups of milk
1½ cups of grated cheese
½ green pepper chopped
1 large onion chopped
2 carrots chopped
2 cups of chicken stock
1 teaspoon of salt
½ cup of chopped celery

Make a white sauce with the shortening, flour, milk and salt and put in the double boiler. Sauté the chopped celery, onion, carrot and pepper together in a little fat covering the frying pan so that they cook thoroughly. Add the chicken stock to the vegetables. Stir the cheese into the white sauce in the double boiler and, when it is smoothly mixed, add the vegetables and chicken stock and just heat till the soup is good and hot. Serve at once.

Fish Shape

1 pound of fish cooked and flaked (cod if possible)
½ green pepper chopped
2½ teaspoons of gelatin
1½ cups of cold water
½ cup of chopped celery
2 tablespoons of vinegar
1 bay leaf
6 tablespoons of mayonnaise
2 tablespoons of chili sauce
1 teaspoon of lemon juice
Salt
Pepper

Soak the gelatin in cold water, just enough to soften it. Heat the water, the bay leaf, salt and pepper and when hot pour it over the gelatine, and strain, or else fish out the bay leaf. Add the fish, mayonnaise, chili sauce and lemon juice, mix well and put in a mold. Chill till firm.

A good barbecue sauce is a necessary part of all that fancy personal cooking people do over those outdoor ovens. Needless to say, the sauce isn't usually shaken up between the cocktails and the steak but is carefully made ahead of time. Even if you don't go in for this type of cooking a barbecue sauce is a useful thing to have on hand. It will make even a tough steak or a dull meat ball taste very fine.

Barbecue Sauce

1 chopped onion
2 tablespoons of vegetable oil
1½ tablespoons of brown sugar
2 tablespoons of lemon juice
1 teaspoon of Worcester Sauce
½ cup of water
1 stalk of celery chopped very finely
½ teaspoon of dry mustard
½ cup of tomato catsup

Brown the onion in the oil, and then add the other ingredients and simmer covered for about half an hour.

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Old "Receipts" in the Version of 1946

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1 pound sausage
1 egg
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1 teaspoon baking powder

Brown sausage well. Beat egg until very light. Add milk, then add flour, sifted with salt and baking powder. Put meat in a greased casserole. Add batter. Bake in a hot oven, 400°F, for 5 minutes. Six servings.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Harp for Henrietta: A Tale of the Air Wave Studios

By DEAN CORNELL

IF YOU are now between forty and forty-five and at the age of twelve started to play piano professionally at smokers and clambakes; if you progressed to nickelodeons, and then descended to radio and organ, you are an individual prepared for almost any kind of an emergency. If, like the Doctor, you have a little more on the ball than most, you will be a man equal to everything. If you are all this, you will most probably, again like the Doctor, have to prove yourself.

The Doctor is, as already intimated, leading into the early forties. There is just a little grey along the sides of his heavy head of hair that so handsomely became him as a theatre organist who couldn't have a round, shiny bald spot beaming at the audience while he worked the pipes. Also, probably as part of his theatre training, the Doctor is meticulously well-groomed, with that sleekness and well-fed rotundity of an AFM local member in good standing who would rather do the bridges on a soap opera than hack for less than the union card.

The Doctor had one of the recurring tests of his proficiency last Sunday night. As station staff organist, he has to handle every kind of chore. He's the little boy who has the finger ready for the hole in the dyke, because he does all the standbys and fill-ins. During the course of a week, the Doctor may have half-a-dozen or more regularly scheduled background or sustaining spots. It is one of the latter which proved the Doctor for the umpteenth time, because he has this Sunday p.m. turkey which originally went on the air when the peanut tune was a novelty. In it, he backs up a dame Henrietta, on a harp doing yawn stuff.

The way the Doc always rehearses this show, which is a half-hour shot, is to get down to the studio about an hour before air-time, run it over once lightly, then dress it, and sit around until he's on. Last Sunday the Doctor burst into Studio H, the key to the console in one hand, his music case in the other, and his coat-tails a-flying. He gave his usual cheery greeting to all and sundry, tossed his coat and balanced his black homburg atop a music stand, turned on the power and essayed a few tentative chords before he peered around the studio through his thick-lensed cheaters. What he saw, or rather didn't see, made him fluff into a harsh, unworkmanlike discord, before he addressed Henrietta, "Where, dear lady, if I may ask, is your harp?"

Henrietta looked at me, and I looked at the producer, who looked back at Henrietta. She lowered her gaze, sighed, and shook her head, "It's at Symphony Hall."

The Doctor, calmly, with a steady hand, lit a cigarette, put his elbows on the console, and leaned forward, resting his chin in his cupped hands. "How's that going to help you with Brahms' lullaby, Opus 49, No. 4, in sixty-one minutes, thirty seconds?"

"I don't know." Henrietta seemed despondent and resigned to the absence of her instrument.

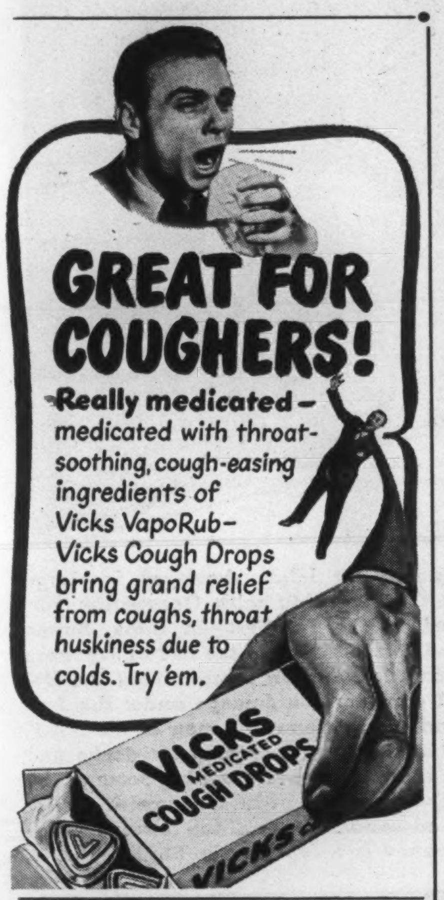
The Doctor thoughtfully blew smoke at the air-conditioning intake in the ceiling, and for what seemed like a long time, but was probably only a minute, studiously examined the glowing end of the cigarette. Then, galvanized into action, he vigorously clambered down from his bench and disappeared at a trot through the studio's double doors.

We who were left looked at each other in surprise, and then I beetled off to the Record Library so as to have some platters ready and standing by just in case the Doctor didn't reappear. I made the selection and looked over the printed notes on the slip-cases, got everything ready, and made my way back to Studio H where Henrietta and the producer were both patiently waiting. The second hand swept, the minutes went by, and still no Doctor; it reached five minutes of air-time, so I went back to the small studio where the turntable was, and settled myself for a half-hour session as a disk-jockey.

In spite of my preparations, I had expected the Doc would be back to go on the air with organ solos, so I kept looking through the small square of glass on the door. Sure enough, just at one minute of, he hurried by, gesticulating, and apparently giving directions. I yanked open the door to follow him, and bumped into two men, clad in striped trousers, cutaways, and bowlers. Between them they carried, grunting and sweating, the monstrous case containing the wayward harp.

I followed into Studio H in time to hear Doc say, "Set it down there, boys, open it up, thanks a lot, and send the bill to the station."

In all its glory, the harp, that had been so far away and more mute than ever the one on Tara's walls, sprang into melody. The Doctor just had time to scramble on to his perch, nod benignly, and catch with his obbligato the first sleepy, sweeping arpeggio which introduced the theme. I identified the first number and eased over by him. In reply to my raised eyebrows, the Doctor, never taking his eyes off the ceiling, muttered out of the corner of his mouth. "Really, one, two, dear boy. I got hold of the only person I could think of who would have the necessary transportation on a Sunday night—an undertaker." And he eased into Brahms' Lullaby, Opus 49, No. 4, while I gazed at him in admiration.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EVOLUTION IS UNHURRIED

OUR archaeologists (think them
not dumb—
They delved in dirt where fossils
fair are found!)
Predict that *homo sap* in years to
come
Shall boast a pate full forty
inches round.

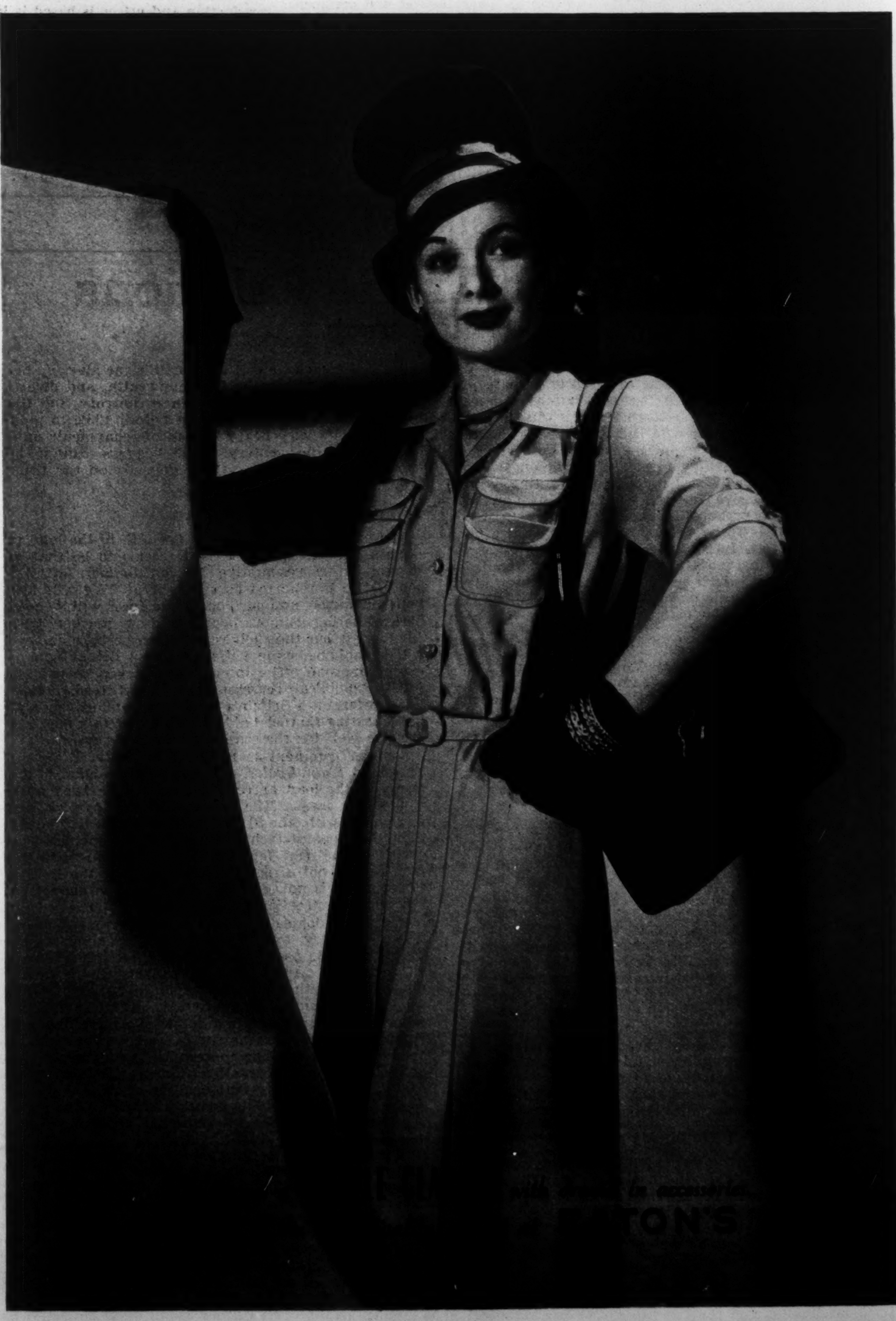
Bald as a billiard ball the scalp
shall be;
Never a tress to crown Madame's
fair brow.
Yet she will still be beautiful: you
see,
Beauticians will be artists then,
as now.

"Paint on my crown," the plumpish
widow sighs,
"A scene as tranquil as a maiden's dream."
Promptly upon that gleaming dome
arise
Two mamma hippos by a winding stream.

Yes, Evolution's progress is decreed.
These things shall come to pass.
Yet, dry those tears!
Enormous hairless cranes shall be
—but heed:
We'll wait perhaps five hundred
thousand years.

BROCK CHAPMAN

Betty Linley, as "Vinnie Day" in the comedy, "Life With Father," at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, for the week beginning Jan. 21.



CONCERNING FOOD

Purple Coupons and Six Ounces of Butter Nearly Every Week

By JANET MARCH

SIX ounces of butter a week per person is a lot of butter if you consider what the rest of the world is getting these days, but it doesn't seem very much to cooks who have butter-loving families. Jael the wife of Heber back in Judges had the right idea when "she brought him butter in a lordly dish." It doesn't say how much butter, but emphasizes the grandness of the dish which is an idea these days. Herr Goering sneered at butter way back in '36 when he remarked, "Guns will make us powerful, butter will only make us fat." I wonder what the allowance of butter a week is for the war criminals.

Anyway we all have to go lighter on butter if we don't want to be completely without it that nasty week when no coupon at all comes good. There are some places where it seems impossible to delete butter. Breakfast toast, Sunday afternoon tea with crumpets, baked potatoes and hot rolls, are just a few of the places where it seems obligatory.

In the old days white sauce, cake, cookies and pastry all took a generous share, but shortening can be used for those things quite well. White sauce made with shortening seems to need a little more shortening than it did butter. The proportion is more like 2½ tablespoons of shortening to 2 of flour instead of the equal quantities used with butter, and shortening white sauce seems to love to lump unless given a hundred per cent attention. A very little vegetable oil put on vegetables takes off that dry boiled look and taste, but you must go very light or you won't like the result.

Cakes, cookies and pastry are so good with no butter and all shortening that you never know the difference. It's a question of the old proverb about what the eye doesn't see the heart, or stomach, won't grieve after. If you cut butter out of your cooking the ration provides an adequate amount for table use even in households where everyone eats at home three times a day.

I've heard tell of places where each person's ration is kept separately in the refrigerator, and then I suppose it is up to the individual to have an orgy of baked potatoes covered with butter while perhaps little brother, who has been more extravagant, or in to more meals, has to eat his with just pepper and salt. I can imagine a fair amount of inter-family stealing with this system but perhaps with utterly upright people it works all right.

Here are a few recipes which are not too hard on the purple coupons:

Cheese Soup

4 tablespoons of shortening
3½ tablespoons of flour
3 cups of milk
1½ cups of grated cheese
½ green pepper chopped
1 large onion chopped
2 carrots chopped
2 cups of chicken stock
1 teaspoon of salt
½ cup of chopped celery

Make a white sauce with the shortening, flour, milk and salt and put in the double boiler. Sauté the chopped celery, onion, carrot and pepper together in a little fat covering the frying pan so that they cook thoroughly. Add the chicken stock to the vegetables. Stir the cheese into the white sauce in the double boiler and, when it is smoothly mixed, add the vegetables and chicken stock and just heat till the soup is good and hot. Serve at once.

Fish Shape

1 pound of fish cooked and flaked (cod if possible)
½ green pepper chopped
2½ teaspoons of gelatin
1½ cups of cold water
½ cup of chopped celery
2 tablespoons of vinegar
1 bay leaf
6 tablespoons of mayonnaise
2 tablespoons of chili sauce
1 teaspoon of lemon juice
Salt
Pepper

Soak the gelatin in cold water, just enough to soften it. Heat the water, the bay leaf, salt and pepper and when hot pour it over the gelatine, and strain, or else fish out the bay leaf. Add the fish, mayonnaise, chili sauce and lemon juice, mix well and put in a mold. Chill till firm.

A good barbecue sauce is a necessary part of all that fancy personal cooking people do over those outdoor ovens. Needless to say, the sauce isn't usually shaken up between the cocktails and the steak but is carefully made ahead of time. Even if you don't go in for this type of cooking a barbecue sauce is a useful thing to have on hand. It will make even a tough steak or a dull meat ball taste very fine.

Barbecue Sauce

1 chopped onion
2 tablespoons of vegetable oil
1½ tablespoons of brown sugar
2 tablespoons of lemon juice
1 teaspoon of Worcester Sauce
½ cup of water
1 stalk of celery chopped very finely
½ teaspoon of dry mustard
½ cup of tomato catsup

Brown the onion in the oil, and then add the other ingredients and simmer covered for about half an hour.

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IT TAKES
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WITH
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Didn't Scratch At All!
Old Dutch is made with Seismotite. Not only dissolves grease, but cleans safely. In special tests Old Dutch was the one cleanser that didn't scratch at all!

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Chases Dirt
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CLEANSER
MADE WITH SEISMOTITE

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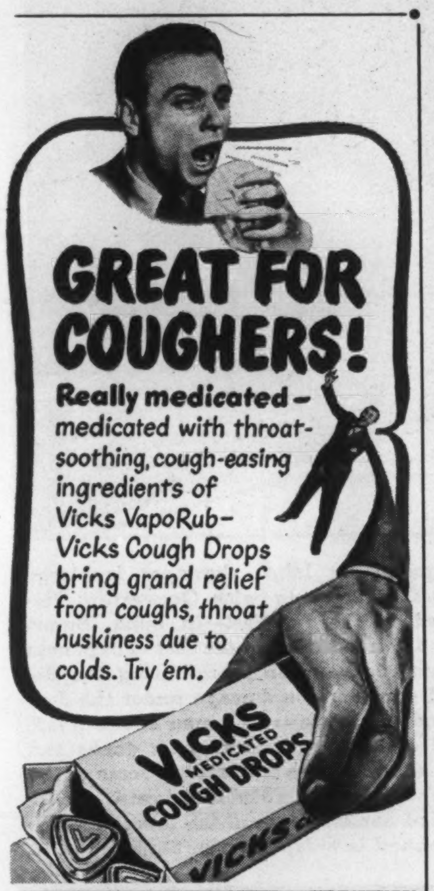
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Bald as a billiard ball the scalp shall be;
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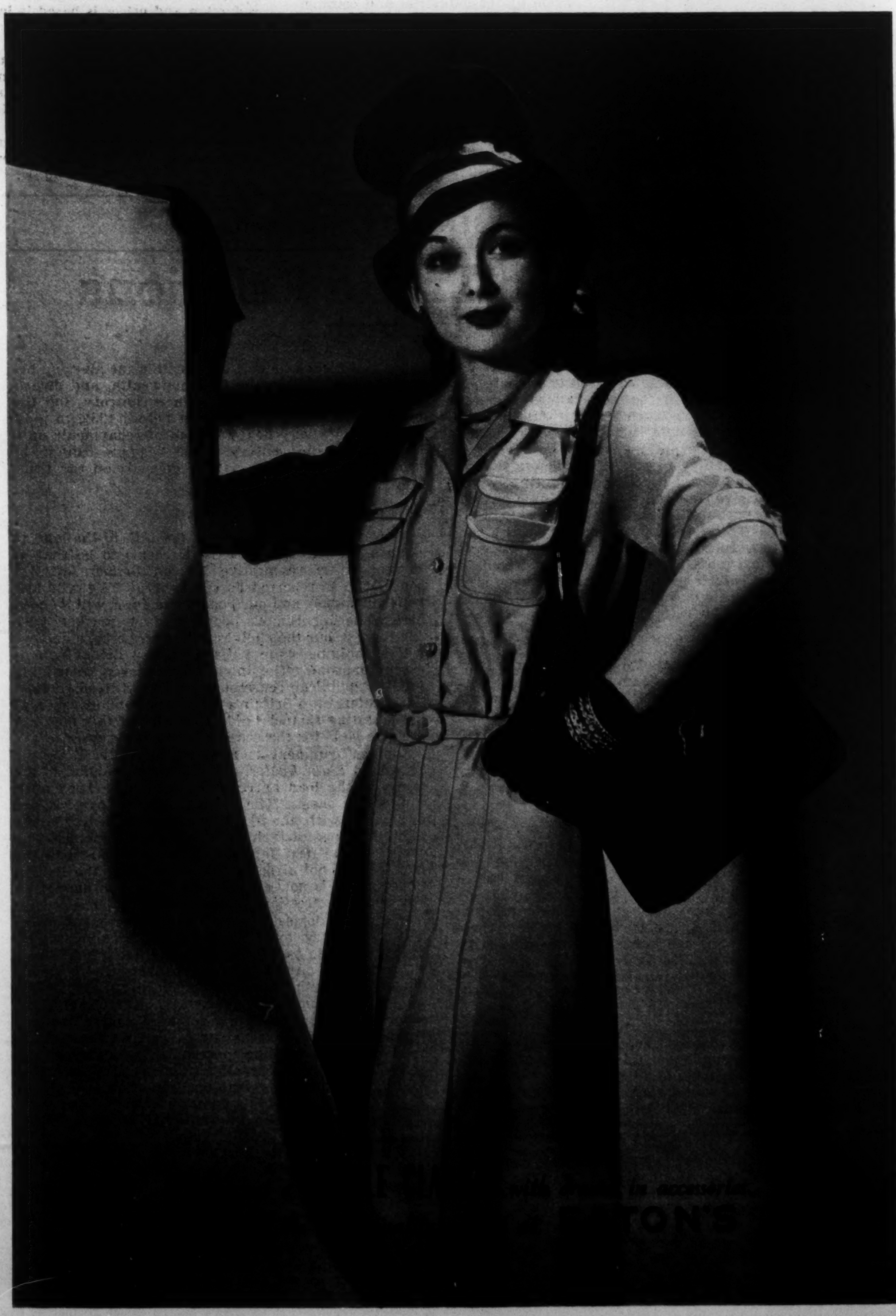

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 19, 1946

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Labor's Plans Affect All British Industry

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Failure of Britain's Labor Government to prove the efficiency of its nationalization schemes in the coming year would be disastrous for the nation's vast recovery program.

The division of industry into two distinct fields, nationalized and free, is not nearly so simple as it may sound. There are few industries which are not closely allied to a number of others and changes affecting the efficiency of any of the basic services must have a reverberating influence throughout the entire field. In this way it seems that all industry must eventually find itself under Government control. It is to be hoped, therefore, says Mr. Layton, that nationalization will be kept strictly within the Government's declared limits and scope allowed for the exercise of the maximum freedom possible within the confines of departmental control.

London.

THE present year is scheduled to witness the high lights in Britain's "nationalization versus freedom" controversy. The focal point of this battle will not, however, be the industries whose assumption by the State has already been announced as a short-term certainty.

It will be much more the general apparatus of control, which is of the very heart of Labor administration, and whose effects permeate throughout the entire economy, extending way beyond the comparatively narrow sphere of literal nationalization into the broader fields which the Government has declared will be left as the province of private enterprise.

It was always obvious that the division of the industrial and commercial set-up into the two camps of the nationalized and the free was artificial. There is no major industry which is not closely tied to a dozen or more other industries, and changes in the constitution of any of the basic services must exercise an influence throughout the broad industrial range. If nationalization of the railways, for instance, is to mean higher traffic charges, practically all manufacturers will feel the impact. If nationalization of the coal mines were to mean less fuel at higher prices, then the big coal users would have their taste of state control. This is the simple tale of consequences.

The matter goes deeper, however. Bad money drives out good, and state control over a limited range of essential industry tends to reduce the freedom of the rest. The head may be free to incline a certain way, but if the feet are constrained to follow a pre-determined road the head and the intervening body have no choice but to follow.

It is on this argument, that the application of state control to the industries short-listed will reduce the effective freedom of all other associated and dependent trades, that is being currently used against the Government's assertion that its intention is to apply nationalization sparingly and only in special cases. It is said, too, that since absolution has been granted to industries which are efficient, their qualifications for freedom will automatically disappear if the efficiency of the basic industries on which their own competence in production and prices is based is lowered by the application of Government control.

That way, it seems, all industry must sooner or later find its way into the official net. Of course, it is pure assumption that nationalization means relative inefficiency, but it is an assumption not without a persuasive entourage of circumstantial evi-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

U. S.-British Trade Relations

By P. M. RICHARDS

PERHAPS before the end of March, but possibly later because of the time required to prepare proposals, representatives of fourteen nations will meet in a trade conference, sponsored by the United States, to discuss agreements designed to clear the channels of international trade and substantially increase its volume. Canada, of course, will be amongst those present. This will be a preparatory meeting, with a larger and decisive conference to be held two or three months later, perhaps in June. The setting up of this International Trade Organization has waited upon Britain's acceptance of the Bretton Woods plans for an international monetary fund and a world bank for reconstruction, which acceptance has now been given following agreement on the terms of a $4 billions U.S. loan to Britain. The loan, however, has not yet been approved by Congress.

Scarcely anything could be more promising than the successful development of this International Trade Organization. It should do much to ease national domestic strains as well as, in most cases, international political relations. But there is the possibility that this good may be offset by the consequences of misunderstanding and ill-feeling between Britain and the United States incidental to the making of the loan.

No Mean Bargain for U.S.

Actually, of course, it is by no means only a loan. Conditions were imposed which Britain found it hard to accept, involving important tariff concessions. As this paper's London financial correspondent sees it, "the U.S. has brought off no mean bargain. She has gained the entrée into the great Empire market on which the eyes of her exporters have long been anxiously fixed. She has gained new recognition for her gold reserves. . . She has secured an immediate avenue of export for her tobacco growers, food manufacturers and the rest, whose products the loan represents. She has eliminated the economic defences of her greatest competitor in world trade. She has gained, besides ordinary exports, the possibility of exporting her unemployment if the occasion should arise. And she is paying less than nothing for it. She has given a loan, whose capital sum will be repaid and which will bear a substantial rate of interest. Not at all a bad bargain, whatever Congress pretends to believe."

Though Britain doesn't say it in so many words, she thinks the U.S. ought to understand that the loan is needed only because Britain had to carry, prior to 1942, America's share of the war as well as her own. To Britain, says Gilbert C. Layton, the loan means bread and a breathing space. "She has four billion dollars to spend as she likes, to prevent a further fall in the standard of living beyond the point of endurance, and to bring in some essential imports to assist industrial reconstruction. . . For this she gives up her trade system within the Commonwealth, and divests herself of the armor of exchange control. She ties herself, albeit less rigidly than before 1931, to gold, and accepts a very heavy burden of repayments until the end of the century. But beggars cannot be choosers. . . Now everything depends on the trade talks. . ."

Some American Comment

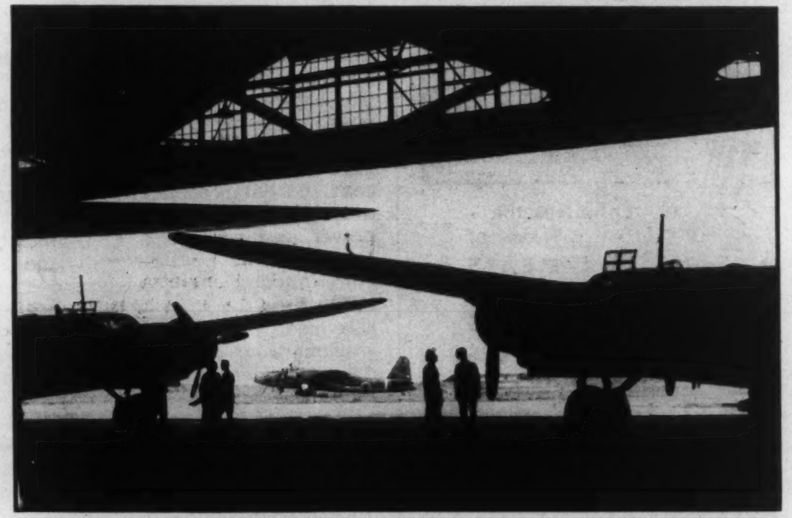
There is much opposition in the U.S. to the loan to Britain. A widespread attitude seems to be that of Republican representative Marion Bennett of Missouri, who is reported as saying that "We will lose both our money and our goods. Business will be good here while impecunious people raid our markets with our money, but the shelves will soon be bare and we will be holding some IOUs against a debtor who is execution-proof. The interest will never be paid in full." Republican representative Daniel Reed, of New York, referred to Britain's "arrogance and effrontery" in requesting financial aid. This kind of talk does not promise well for the coming trade conferences.

Sounder comment is made in an editorial in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. "The London reaction to the terms of the loan agreement might have been anticipated," it says. "The British like the loan but are displeased with the trade pact which will sharply limit the scope of their international commerce. The events of the next few months will demonstrate the fact, if it is not already established, that the British Government is now committed to move in diametrically opposite directions at the same time. The central theme of its domestic program is government direction of industry, even to the point of regimentation, while the trade pact looks toward the elimination of all restraints on the flow of imports and exports. That cotton cloth cannot be woven in Lancashire for domestic consumption under rigid controls and for export without such regulations is of course obvious. Thus the Attlee Government is well on the way to involvements much like those of this country in the early days of the Roosevelt Administration. It is proceeding on the thesis that one set of rules may be applied successfully to its domestic economy and quite a different set to its international economic relations."

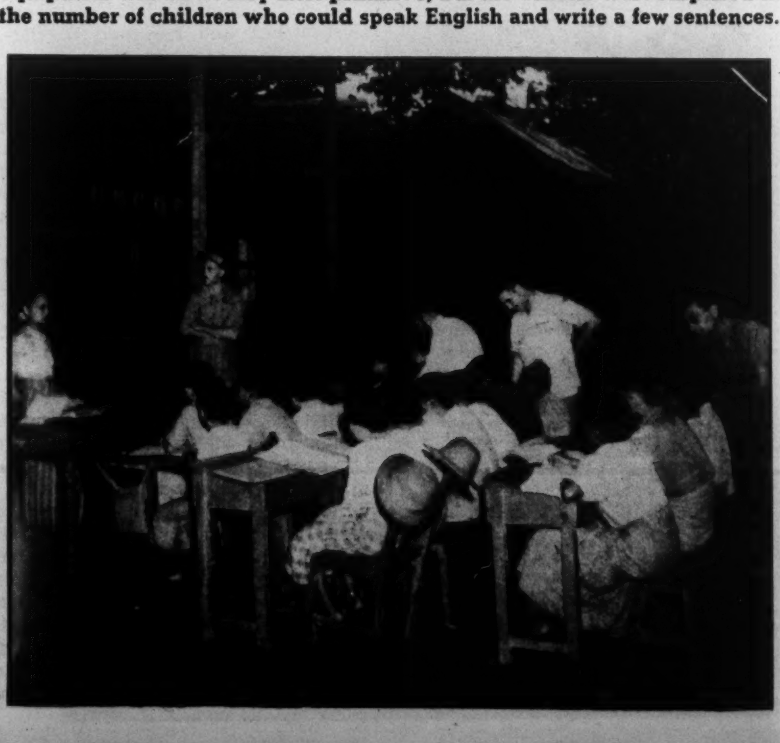
With reference to the conditions imposed by the U.S. on its loan to Britain, a comment by Morris W. Wilson in his presidential speech to Royal Bank of Canada shareholders is pertinent. Mr. Wilson said that Canada's sensible and cooperative approach to the establishment of international trading is evidenced by the way this country has been careful to avoid demanding trade concessions from the countries to which loans have been extended under the export credits measure.

Long Job Ahead for British Troops in the Far East

Reconstruction in Britain is hampered by labor shortages for large numbers of British troops, besides those serving with Occupation Forces in Germany, are still stationed in the Far East—in India, Burma and Malaya. Here they are engaged in rounding up the last of Japanese troops, captured equipment and materiel, and in reorganizing the defence of these areas, which suffered considerable damage under the Japanese occupation. Since the surrender of Malaya, the men of the R.A.F. Regiment have taken over control of Penang, including its docks and public buildings. The R.A.F. sentry shown above is guarding some of the huge stocks of tin left behind by the Japanese. Much Japanese equipment and air craft also fell into Allied hands. Some of the latter are seen below at Kalidjati, Java. In background is a Jap Haysku Shuki bomber.



In India and Burma especially, these troops stationed so far from home take an interest in the native peoples and try to establish friendly contacts. At the invitation of a Burmese schoolmistress (below) this R.A.F. research officer of Transport Command, accompanied by three clerks, visited an outdoor Anglo-Vernacular school just outside Rangoon. Its equipment was obviously most primitive, but the visitors were surprised at the number of children who could speak English and write a few sentences.



(Continued from Page 26)

dence. The state, to be a capable industrial manager, must, in the first place, be able to control labor, and that is the last virtue which the present record of the Government displays.

Nineteen-forty-six is therefore a decisive year. The failure of the Government to identify nationalization with increased efficiency could, for all the great Parliamentary majority, spell its defeat. That would not matter so much. But what would matter would be the profound impediment which incompetence on the Government's part would impose upon British recovery.

Already, the unveiled threat to extend the field of state control when the time suits (suits the Government, that is) has exerted an unmistakably carefree attitude in company boardrooms. Those who were about to die saluted Caesar enthusiastically; but those about to die at the nationalization stake can hardly be expected to manage their daily affairs as though their life had a normal term, and was their own.

To the vast majority of the business community, freedom is the means to the end of efficiency and nationalization the means to the end of stagnation. Only to the Government is it nationalization that is quick and private enterprise that is dead.

The pity is that these opposing doctrines must be put to the empiric test. We are to learn from experience. That would be very well if we could afford mistakes or delays, and then return with a shrug to do the whole thing over again on a different principle.

But Britain can afford no such luxury of experiment. She has a giant's job to do, to rebuild the home front and restore and increase exports, in a pigmy's time. It would undoubtedly have been infinitely better if the Government had put off its nationalization program to a more leisurely time when, if the pudding was proved bad in the eating, the chef could prepare another without fighting the clock.

Since the die has been cast, however, two things are devoutly to be hoped of the authorities. The first is that the mechanics of nationalization will be so arranged as to give scope for the exercise by non-bureaucrats of the maximum of freedom within the confines of departmental control. The second is that the field of nationalization will be kept as narrow as practicable within the terms of the Government's declared policy.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Toronto Stock Exchange in 1945 Listed 75 New Mining Stocks

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE listing of 75 new mining issues; the leadership of trading activity provided by Quebec companies, along with the continued demand and uptrend in prices for the gold shares, were highlights of the 1945 scene on the Toronto Stock Exchange, where the volume and value of share transactions were the highest in nine years, and more than double 1944. The previous all-time peak for a day's trading was topped on a number of occasions and had it not been for the Saturday closings for three-quarters of the year, a new record in activity would likely have been established.

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The great increase in the number of new stocks listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange was attributable to the increased public interest in gold mining shares as well as anticipation of the putting into force of Ontario's new Securities Act. A further expansion of the trading list is also anticipated this year as a consequence of the large number of new mining companies formed in 1945, as well as the fact that stocks which have been posted for trading on the stock exchange are not obliged to meet some of the requirements of the new act. Several of the newly listed stocks recorded advances of over 100% last year.

The 12 most active issues on the Toronto Stock Exchange were Quebec companies, and out of the 30 providing the heaviest dealing, 20 were from that province, while the Yellowknife group, which dominated trading in the previous 12 months only supplied three of the thirty. Outstanding in the year's trading was Quemont Mining Corporation with an advance from a low of 18 cents to within a fraction of $20. Eldona Gold Mines, also in Rouyn township, Quebec, recorded the heaviest trading with transactions of over 24,600,000 shares. Astoria Quebec Mines, likewise with a property in the Rouyn area, came next with over 14,200,000 shares, while Senator-Rouyn Limited and Heva Cadillac Gold Mines both traded more than 10,000,000 shares. The next most heavily traded stocks were; Aubelle, Wiltsey-Coghlan, Buffalo-Canadian, Aumaque, Donalda, Bagamac, Hosco, Harricana, Transcontinental Resources, Elder, Goldcrest, Northland, Gillies Lake, Golden Gate, Paymaster, Quemont, Halliwell, Lingman Lake, Citralam, B.E.A.R., East Sullivan, Joliet-Quebec, Golden Arrow, Duquesne, Marlon Rouyn and Bidgood.

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The month of April witnessed the heaviest volume of business for the

(Continued on Page 31)

CHARTERED TRUST CHANGES

J. J. GIBSON

H. E. LANGFORD

Rolph R. Corson, President of Chartered Trust and Executor Company, recently announced the retirement of John J. Gibson, LL.D., from the position of General Manager. Mr. Gibson has been Manager of this Company since its incorporation in 1907. He is being succeeded as General Manager by Henry E. Langford who has been an assistant General Manager. Mr. Gibson will continue on the Board as a Director.

The Royal Bank of Canada Annual Meeting

Morris W. Wilson, President, sees no quick and easy solution to reconversion problems. Believes greatest half century in Canada's history just ahead. Dominion fortunately placed to help foster world co-operation. Questions whether Canada making most of trade opportunities in South America.

James Muir, General Manager, reports assets exceeding $2,000,000,000 at new high level for Canadian banking. Bank fully equipped and ready to assist reconversion. Seeks wider field of service in loans to firms and individuals.

Solid confidence in Canada's immediate future and the important part she can play in the promotion of international understanding and well-being were voiced by Morris W. Wilson, President of The Royal Bank of Canada at the Bank's Annual Meeting.

Referring to reconstruction problems, Mr. Wilson said: "The first important task in our post-war reconstruction is the conversion of industry to production of the basic needs of a civilized community, with the minimum of dislocation, unemployment, and friction. For two or three years, since we passed the peak of our war effort, we have been giving thought to the reconstruction period. Now, we are in it. The problem is no longer speculative, but is gradually being met in a practical manner, more or less satisfactorily. If one or more sections of the masterpiece we desire to produce are not filled in at once, let us not worry too much, but look at the whole picture and its good prospects. Many of our people, not realizing the nature of the real problems in reconversion and reconstruction, want a quick answer to all questions, and an immediate completion of all plans. There cannot be such an easy way: changes in nature, people, and life are continuous, not abrupt."

READY TO MOVE FORWARD

Solid ground for optimism was to be found, said Mr. Wilson, in Canada's tremendous record of accomplishment since the turn of the century. "Have our people confidence in themselves?" asked Mr. Wilson. "If they would pause and reflect upon the historic advance of their country, they would find few reasons for depression and many reasons to justify hope of success. The record of what was accomplished is marvellous, the advancement of every year being built upon that of preceding years. Some interruption occurred, but now we are ready again to move forward. A comparison between our material circumstances in 1900 and in 1945 is well worth looking at.

"Here are some figures which should be considered alongside the fact that our population has increased just 123 per cent in the 45 years under review. The number of acres occupied for farm purposes increased 176 per cent.; the value of farm property, in dollars of the same purchasing power, jumped to 251 per cent. of what it was in 1900: the value of agricultural products exported rose 300 per cent., and the number of bushels of wheat we produced grew by 385 per cent. The increase in our production of minerals was: copper, 2,079 per cent.; gold, 114; lead, 377; nickel, 3,781; silver, 204; asbestos, 1,115. Our output of wood pulp increased 1,892 per cent. Our railways expanded their track mileage 133 per cent., the number of passengers 214 per cent., and tons of freight 302 per cent. The tonnage of sea-borne shipping cleared at Canadian ports rose by 288 per cent. Telephone instruments in use increased by 2,585 per cent. Electric incandescent lamps so numerous to-day as to be impracticable to count, numbered only 815,000 in 1900. Radios, automobiles and aeroplanes were not even predicted in the 1900 statistical books. The registrations of radios are not by any means a complete record of instruments in use, but total 1¾ million. Automobiles number 1½ million.

"And now, what should we do to make sure the progress of the past half century is continued and expanded in the next 50 years? I have no doubt that we have made mistakes and will continue to make mistakes in preparation for and conduct of our economic plans, but if we look ahead carefully, make our plans as prudent individuals, corporations and as a nation, and carry them out energetically, I am very sure the greatest half century in Canada's history lies just ahead.

"When we review the past 45 years and reflect on these things which have been accomplished, surely we find it evident that Canada and its people, with a record like that, do not need to be fearful of the future just because they cannot pull out of a pigeon-hole the complete answer to every question posed."

Mr. Wilson, however, warned that Canadians could not rest on past achievements. Future progress depended also on a frank appraisal of weaknesses and demanded imaginative leadership. Particularly, he stressed the danger of proposals to make of Canada a self-sufficient nation — a policy which if pursued could be disastrous to employment and national wealth.

One of the greatest needs of the immediate future, he said, was the healthy development of foreign markets.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

"While all countries in the world require goods Canada produces, it seems well to look particularly at a continent where many well-versed persons think Canada is not making the most of her opportunity — South America. The total value of imports to the South American Republics in 1940 was one billion, 11½ million dollars. This indicates the extent of the market in general, and it is particularly interesting to take note of the fact that so many commodities required by these countries are products of Canada, including iron and steel, chemicals, paper, wood and manufactures of wood, vehicles, paints, wheat and other foodstuffs, mining machinery, industrial machinery, electrical apparatus, and many minerals. There is still a wide field which Canada may cultivate.

"If we admit that prosperity in Canada is not just local, then the next step is to consider how we can help ourselves by measures designed to raise the purchasing power of other countries so that they can buy our goods.

"The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank of Reconstruction set up under the Bretton Woods agreement are evidence of a good spirit. I believe we have done well so far in making these arrangements; they present an outward and visible sign that nations are conscious of the world outside themselves."

"Our geographical position makes us the link connecting the two great industrialized countries, Great Britain and the United States; our membership in the commonwealth of free peoples gives us a world position much higher than would be warranted if we stood alone: our great industrial technical skill helps us meet the requirements of any market; our rich store of natural resources assures supplies of raw materials indefinitely; and our historical capacity for tolerance wins for us respectful attention in the councils of nations.

"Yet some people persist in saying: 'Times are going to be hard.' This is no occasion for thoughts of failure.

"I refuse to believe that after so long-continued slow but sure progress mankind will allow itself to be annihilated by atomic bombs, or to be enfeebled by long drawn out decay, or paralyzed by disputes which ruin international trade and co-operation. This country should have no doubt of itself or of the contribution it can make to the world. All we need is faith in Canada and confidence in our own enterprise and energy to make the second half of this century greater and more abundant than the first which was, in a material sense, as I have shown, great indeed."

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

In presenting the financial statement, James Muir, General Manager, reported assets of $2,007,546,978, the highest in the history of the bank. He remarked, however, "that size is not the gauge of the bank's ambitions — but rather that, always mindful of its responsibilities to its depositors, it should fill the role of providing all classes of the public with a high order of prompt, efficient and helpful service."

Mr. Muir stressed the part being played by the Royal Bank in helping clients solve their reconversion problems through loans, an increased number of which "are being made for Capital Expenditure purposes and on more extended terms than used to be customary. Naturally, we endeavor to appraise these risks with care. This policy is not only of benefit to customers in assisting with the expansion and improvement of their operations, but, in addition, is an important factor in the over-all picture of employment and rehabilitation. Many loans of this character have been made at branches across Canada. Other lending activities might be mentioned. For example during the year the needs of the personal or casual borrower have been met to the extent that in round figures, 127,000 individual loans of $500 and under have been made. In March of last year the Farm Improvement Loans Act came into force. Figures released by the Government disclose that up to the end of last October, all Chartered Banks had made a total of 3,669 loans under the Act for the aggregate sum of $2,911,224. It is satisfactory to learn that our share of this total was the largest — namely, 1,245 in number and $998,570 in amount. We might say that the immediately foregoing figures were largely exceeded, both as to number and amount, in the loans we made during the same period for exactly similar purposes in the ordinary course of business outside the provisions of the Act.

"The details I have given you illustrate the policy and aim of the bank to render banking service and assistance not to any narrow section, either in a business or a geographical sense, but to all classes of clients in the different communities served by our branches. We try to render this service and assistance in a spirit of friendly co-operation, and our doors are open to all who need a banking service."

PROUD STAFF RECORD

Referring to the bank's staff which now numbers over 10,000, inclusive of those still in the armed forces, the General Manager said: "Total enlistments during the war were 2,321, of which 2,171 were from Canada. Many obtained high rank, and a generous share of honours and decorations for valour were won. It is my sad duty to place on record that 193 of these splendid young men gave their lives in the great struggle, and I know you will wish me to extend to their families and friends on your behalf and on behalf of their colleagues expressions of our deepest sympathy.

"Seven hundred and ninety-eight of the men formerly in the Armed Services have already returned to the bank, and they are being afforded every opportunity to re-acclimatize themselves quickly. Upon reporting to us, each is interviewed by a senior officer familiar with his previous record and service, and everything is done to make him feel at home. Our set policy is to treat these returning men with fairness and understanding, and to see to it that in no case are they worse off materially than if they had never been away. Their response and attitude are most gratifying, and only makes us all the more proud of them. Their years of service in the forces are allowed to count as years of service in the bank for pension purposes, and if their service-pay was less than their salary at time of enlistment, they were not required to contribute to the Pension Fund. The bank's Group Insurance plan — plus war risk in their case — was maintained for them, the entire premium being paid by the bank. In addition to these security measures carried on for the staff, hospital and surgical benefits insurance is maintained — a substantial portion of the cost being borne by the bank. Recently a retiring plan was inaugurated whereby women employees and men not members of the Pension Fund are assured of an annual income when the time comes for them to give up their duties. Generally speaking, women employees will retire at 55 years of age. This plan is non-contributary on the part of these employees.

Special reference was made by Mr. Muir to the part played by the bank's branches in foreign lands in promoting trade and understanding. He stated that the Bank's first foreign branch had been opened nearly half a century ago and that to-day branches abroad numbered 61. "We are the only Canadian bank covering such a large field, he said, "and during the years we have in this way directly contributed to Canada's steadily increasing international trade and cultural relations."

Business Established 1889

While keeping fully abreast of the times, this organization has acquired a fund of investment experience to draw upon in serving its clients abroad as well as from coast to coast in Canada.

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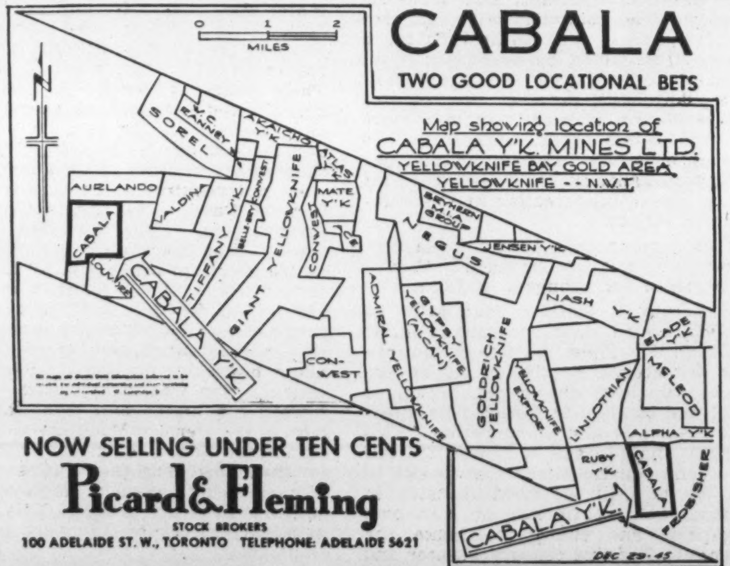

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

H. T. F., Perth, Ont.—Final results of 1945 operations of the EASY WASHING MACHINE CO., LTD., are expected to approximate those for 1944. With conclusion of the war the company was able to devote more of its facilities to production of washing machines for civilian use, and output topped that of the preceding year. However, operations are being retarded by lack of materials, and production of peacetime products has by no means reached capacity. The available supply of materials will be a factor in governing output in 1946.

T. L. H., Toronto, Ont.—Values have been secured over a distance of 2,500 feet in the western block of claims owned by HOSCO GOLD MINES and the Company's engineer calculates that drilling has indicated a zone 1,500 feet in length averaging $7.12 per ton (gold $38.50) across a width of 17.7 feet. This computation was based on diamond drilling to a depth of 400 feet. Deeper drilling is said to indicate narrower widths but possibly higher values. Officials feel that to test the zone properly a shaft is necessary and it is proposed to sink to 500 feet and do lateral work on three levels. Diamond drilling is continuing on the east group of claims. It will probably take a year to determine the size and value of the indicated orebody and the company has purchased a 175-ton milling plant so that no time will be lost getting into production if underground results warrant such a move. It is expected however, that underground development will eventually prove this tonnage inadequate. I understand the company is well financed, but have no knowledge of the mining company to which you refer sharing in the financing of the development.

L. M. E., Verdun, Que.—The LEGARE CO. LTD., has declared a dividend of $2 per share on account of arrears on the 6 per cent. $25 par conditionally cumulative redeemable preferred stock. It will be payable Feb. 15 to shareholders of record Jan. 23. This is similar to action taken at this time a year ago when directors authorized an initial payment of $2 on arrears account. As at Sept. 30, 1944, arrears amounted to $8.97 a share.

T. W. B., Saskatoon, Sask.—The exchange of CROWSHORE PATRICIA GOLD MINES shares for those of Crowshore Gold Mines has not yet been made, which undoubtedly accounts for the disparity in price.

Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd.

USED extensively during the war years for the production of munitions and essential equipment, the plants of Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, are today manufacturing products which are in demand in the export and domestic markets. These products include rolling stock, buses, trackless trolleys, aircraft, etc. Speaking at the recent annual meeting of shareholders V. M. Drury, President, stated that orders on hand for rolling stock were sufficient to keep the car plants busy throughout 1946, with other orders being negotiated. The new bus division had already on hand orders for $5,500,000 and additional orders for several million dollars were pending, he said. Profitable operations and net recovery of more than $4,000,000, on account of claims arising from the first world war have resulted in the company building up a strong working capital position. This improvement was after heavy capital expenditures and the redemption of 10,008 of the preferred shares since the present stock was issued in the reorganization of 1943. Directors have under consideration the calling of the balance of the preferred stock and an announcement of this may be made at an early date.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1945, amounted to $1,546,242 and included $328,750 refundable portion of the excess profits tax, compared with $1,435,706, inclusive of $305,400 tax refund, the previous year, and with $477,580 for the fiscal period ended September 30, 1940. The 1944-45 net was equal to $2.67 a share, or exclusive of the tax refund to $1.77 a share, and 1944 $2.35 and $1.52 a share, respectively. Earned surplus at September 30, 1945, of $7,201,483 was up from $3,265,901 five years earlier, reflecting the net recovery of more than $4,000,000 on account of claims arising from the first world war. This earned surplus was exclusive of the accumulated refundable portion of the excess profits tax totalling $962,745.

The company's net working capital of $2,353,984 at September 30, 1940, had increased to $7,651,621 by September 30, 1945. Current assets of $16,139,943 included cash of $750,259 and government bonds $253,000. The company had no bank loans at September 30, 1945, with current liabilities totalling $8,488,322.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, has no funded debt with the outstanding capital at September 30, 1945, consisting of 269,992 shares of cumulative participating preferred stock of $25 par and 365,000 common shares of no par value. The preferred is entitled to cumulative annual dividends of $2.10 per share and after dividends of $1.75 a share on the common participates share for share in further distributions on the junior stock. The preferred is callable on 30 days' notice at $35 per share. The present capital stock was issued following the reorganization of 1943 when the $1.75 cumulative preferred shares were exchanged for new $2.10 preferred stock and the old common for new common, both on a share for share basis. This reorganization was planned to eliminate dividend arrears of $9.55 per share on the old preferred, holders receiving $2.55 a share cash, an increase in annual dividend rate from $1.75 to $2.10 and a call price of $35 a share for the new preferred.

An initial dividend of 53c per share was paid on the new preferred July 1943 and maintained quarterly to date. Dividend of 50c was paid on the new common January 1945, 25c quarterly basis with the distribution July 1945 and the stock placed on a of 20c a share January 16, 1946.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, was incorporated in 1909 with a Dominion Charter to consolidate the business of three of the largest car manufacturing companies in the Dominion at the time.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1940-1945, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio	
	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low
1945	17¾	10	$2.67	6.5	3.7
1944	12¼	8	2.35	5.2	3.4
1943	12	7½	1.42	8.5	5.3
1942	8½	4⅜	1.48	5.7	3.0
1941	10½	4⅞	0.58	18.1	8.4
1940	16¾	5⅞	0.04-d	—	—
				9.2	4.8
Approximate current ratio				7.1	

Note—Net Per share 1945 includes 90c a share refundable tax, 1944 83c, 1943 74c and 1942 20c.
d—Deficit.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended September 30	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Net Profit	$ 1,546,242	$ 1,435,706	$ 1,103,416	$ 1,031,546	$ 701,886	$ 477,580
Surplus	7,201,483	7,087,163	6,911,714	7,387,201	7,564,905	3,265,901
Current Assets	16,139,943	17,293,115	19,537,792	21,527,070	22,746,159	8,679,668
Current Liabilities	8,488,322	10,592,162	13,591,388	14,993,471	14,883,540	6,325,684
Net Working Capital	7,651,621	6,700,953	5,946,404	6,533,599	7,862,619	2,353,984

Note—Net profit for 1945 includes $328,750 refundable portion of the excess profits tax; 1944 $305,400; 1943 $271,175 and 1942 $73,162.

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Chartered Accountants
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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 236

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents per share, in Canadian Funds, on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1946 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, 1st February 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st December 1945. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. Wedd
General Manager
Toronto, 21st December, 1945

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Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
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Toronto 1

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817
DIVIDEND NO. 331

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st January 1946

By Order of the Board.
B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.
Montreal, 8th January, 1946.

Penmans Limited
DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of January, 1946.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of February to Shareholders of record of the 11th day of January, 1946.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of February to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of January, 1946.

By Order of the Board.
C. B. ROBINSON,
Montreal, Secretary-Treasurer.
January 4, 1946.

It is a common practice to escrow the shares when a reorganization is effected with a view to assisting financing, and naturally the speculative public is not interested in pooled shares. If your Crowshore Gold Mines shares are registered in your own name you will be notified when the transfer eventually will be made on the basis of one new for two old shares. Hence, it would seem advisable to continue to hold your shares in the hope that the underground program planned for the property will prove successful.

W. L. S., Campbellford, Ont.—In an interim statement covering the six months ended Dec. 31, 1945, the first half of the company's fiscal year, POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA reports an expansion in earnings combined with a marked appreciation in the market value of its investments as compared with corresponding period last year. The company's revenue for the six months was $57,000 higher than for the same period of 1944, while the market value of the company's portfolio exceeded $30,000,000 as against a book value of $28,800,000, an appreciation of over $6,000,000 since Dec. 31, 1944.

D. K. B., Summerside, P.E.I. — I understand development results on the four new levels at WEST MALARTIC MINES have not been up to expectations. While some good intersections were secured in diamond drilling at these horizons it was found in drifting and crosscutting that they were only small lenses, with the values generally below ore grade. Two drills were operating underground at last report and the mill will be kept in operation pending the results of this campaign. Drilling results on the West Malartic Extension Mines property, controlled by West Malartic, are quite encouraging.

W. J. S., Brandon, Man.—BROULAN is financing drilling operations at PORCUPINE REEF GOLD MINES where results are encouraging. An ore zone with a length of 700 feet has been indicated in which a large number of intersections were secured with many returning high values. Further drilling is planned on the extension of this zone and to secure additional information before considering the sinking of a shaft, probably to a depth of 1,000 feet. Sinking of a shaft to 600 feet is to be commenced this year on the GOLDHAWK PORCUPINE MINES property in the financing of which Broulan is participating. Two important zones will be explored on three levels. Exploration at RONNOCO property in 1944, also financed by Broulan, indicated the likelihood of developing a substantial tonnage of low-grade ore. Drilling last year was continued but without results of commercial importance. A large share holding is held in BONETAL GOLD MINES where production continues on a reduced scale on a basis which shows a small operating profit. Other groups of claims are also held.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Forward -- Correction Possible

BY HARUSPEX

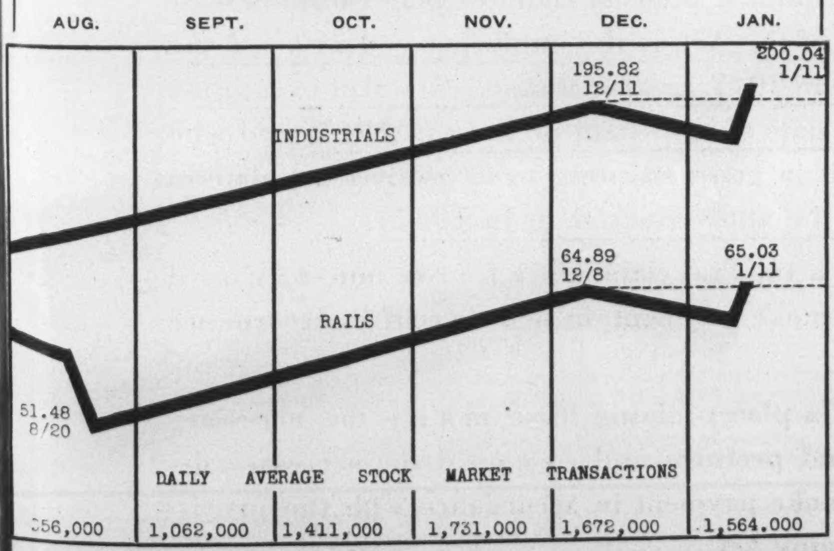
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK STOCK MARKET TREND: With reconversion now more than half completed, the one to two-year market trend is regarded as forward, with vulnerability to sizable intermediate decline still present over the remainder of the reconversion period.

THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH trend of the market is to be classed as upward from the July/August low points of 160.91 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 51.48 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

While the Dow-Jones rail average, at time of writing, had not yet decisively (that is, by more than 1.01 points) exceeded its early December closing price of 64.89, the industrials have moved forward vigorously and volume has mounted with the advance. When and if the rails move decisively into new high ground—and the market's action at least suggests such a development—the trading interval of the past nine weeks will have been designated as a consolidation interval of sufficient duration to allow for another appreciable move in the market. On such advance the industrial average could easily attain the 215/220 area, when further testing of its intermediate vulnerability would then be in order.

As stated in a recent review, a continuing pressure of liquid funds seeking employment: prospects that the last half of 1946 and all of 1947 will be marked by a substantial business turnover; and relief, to corporations, in 1946, from the excess profits tax, with ensuing benefit to many companies that have enjoyed a natural or secular growth in sales over the war period: all are factors that point to higher stock prices at sometime over the twelve to eighteen months ahead. Thus, while from an intermediate standpoint the market will continue vulnerable to sizable temporary setback on the basis of some further continuation of the problems of conversion, the trend may be regarded as forward over the broader term.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



HARRY G. STANTON H. WILLIAM HATCH D'ALTON McCARTHY
S. C. HETHERINGTON KENNETH B. ANDRAS

Our Monthly Bulletin Current Investment Returns
with *suggestions on market trend,* sent on request

STANTON, HATCH & McCARTHY
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The per capita net funded debt of the Province of Quebec is smaller than that of any other province except Prince Edward Island.

A circular giving particulars of this issue and the financial position of the Province will gladly be furnished upon request.

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Returns to Trust Company

Commander William C. Mulvihill, R.C.N.V.R., who has been on Active Service for five years with the Royal Canadian Navy has now resumed his duties as Trusts Officer with the Capital Trust Corporation Limited at the Head Office in Ottawa.

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CANADIAN BREWERIES
LIMITED
DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 28th, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

W. C. BUTLER,
Secretary.

Toronto, January 8th, 1946.

★

SALMITA NORTHWEST MINES LIMITED
(Mackay-Courageous Lake Area - Northwest Territories)

CHANNEL SAMPLES ASSAY AVERAGE $31.34
STRUCTURE INDICATES LARGE TONNAGE

Send for summary of Dr. Banfield's report and geological map

CORNELL & COMPANY, 73 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO 1, CANADA

ABOUT INSURANCE

Life Insurance Continues to Grow in War and Peace Time -- Why?

By GEORGE GILBERT

Life insurance keeps on growing in volume because all the time more and more people are being convinced that it affords a safe and satisfactory means by which through their own efforts they can solve some of the most important of their social and financial problems.

It makes a strong appeal to those in all occupations who realize that they have to make their own way in the world, and, accordingly, must make what provision they can for the financial protection of themselves and their dependents against the risks of death and old age dependency.

DESPITE the fact that hundreds of thousands of young men who under normal conditions would be prospects for life insurance have been away at the war, the volume of life insurance in force has increased substantially during the war period and so also have life insurance payments to policyholders and beneficiaries. This may properly be regarded not only as an expression of confidence which the people have in the financial soundness of the institution of life insurance but also as a recognition of the value of life insurance protection itself. It is an indication that Canadians generally continue to depend mainly upon life insurance to guarantee that, in the event of personal disaster such as the death of the income-earner, homes will be kept intact, families kept together, and dependents provided with the means of subsistence and even with some of the comforts of life, including in many cases a good education for the children of the insured.

During the war period, according to figures released early this month by President John D. Buchanan of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association, the amount of life insurance protection in force in Canada increased from $8,700,000,000 to nearly $10,000,000,000. In the same period Canadians placed $235,000,000 of their savings each year on the average in life insurance, while the total payments to Canadian policyholders and beneficiaries in these years amounted to about $1,000,000,000.

Effect on National Economy

That these life insurance payments have an important bearing on the national economy is not as widely recognized as it should be. As a rule, life insurance money goes into the hands of people when their need is most urgent, as at the time of the death of the family income-earner, or when the insured himself, as a result of injury, illness, unemployment, or temporary financial emergency, must get funds at once and cannot obtain a loan elsewhere.

These life insurance payments, it is to be noted, besides providing funds for the support of the insured and his beneficiaries, also relieve governments—that is, the general taxpayers—and various charitable organizations of many problems they would otherwise have to face, while at the same time preserving the independence of the individual instead of tending to pauperize him by making him the recipient of public or private charity. Ownership of life insurance thus promotes a better grade of citizenship.

This leads one to the conclusion that it would be a great boon to the country at large, and would have a most beneficial effect on the character of our people, if the system of voluntary insurance protection as provided by sound insurance companies and sound fraternal societies could be so extended as to adequately cover the great bulk of our population, leaving only a very small residue to be taken care of under public relief by the general taxpayers or by private charity.

Even if all individuals who are financially able to do so would do what they should do to protect in this way the future of themselves and their dependents against the hazards, changes and chances of life, there would practically be no demand or need for government social insurance schemes.

Cost of Compulsory Cover

However, owing to the gap which exists between what people should do and what they are willing or able to do, there is a growing trend on the part of governments to enact compulsory social insurance and social security measures of one kind or another, with the cost of operation falling only partly on the individuals to be benefited and mostly on employers and the general taxpayers.

Farseeing persons are well aware that insurance provided under a voluntary competitive system better meets the requirements of the people generally for protection and the servicing of such protection than any compulsory, monopolistic socialistic system that could be set up. The fact that over four million persons in Canada are now insured under the existing system, with the number constantly being added to, is evidence that a large proportion of the population have availed themselves of this means of making provision on their own account instead of depending upon the state to take care of them in this respect by providing them with public relief grants and an old-age pension.

One of the main reasons why so much life insurance is taken out by Canadians is that insurance on a voluntary rather than a compulsory basis appeals to the great majority of salary and wage earners in this country who prefer to retain their freedom of choice as to what they shall do with their earnings instead of being regimented into a hard and fast government monopoly where they will have to be satisfied with what the government decides is best for them and where they will not have the benefit of improvements in policy forms and extensions of coverage which competition has brought them in the past. Instead of wanting more regimentation, they are anxious to get rid as soon as possible of the existing regimentation with which they have had to put up during the war.

Voluntary System Advantages

There is no doubt that life insurance organizations and their representatives have rendered excellent service to the people of this country in effecting such a wide distribution of the benefits of insurance protection throughout the land. But in view of certain trends towards further government intervention in the insurance industry, it is apparent that much remains to be done to bring about a better understanding on the part of the public and those who make public opinion of the advantages of the private voluntary competitive system of insurance over any compulsory monopolistic system that a government could set up.

While we live in a world which we are now trying to remold "nearer to the heart's desire," and certain political and social changes are on the way, deep down in the inmost recesses of most persons who have been brought up in this country there is a very strong conviction that we must retain the right to personal financial progress such as we enjoy under the system of individual enterprise.

When the stark facts of socialism, collectivism, totalitarianism, concentration of all power in the hands of one government under the name of central planning, are grasped there is a revulsion of feeling on the part of most thinking people from the idea of surrendering the substance of individual liberty and freedom of action for the shadow however alluring it may be made to appear by promises of security for everybody from the cradle to the grave. What a miserable type of security that has turned out to be wherever such a system has been put into effect should be made better known.

The
Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Company
ORGANIZED IN 189[illegible]

Admitted Assets $5,024,159.53
Surplus - - - - - - 2,678,420.06

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IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, *President*
A. W. EASTMURE, *Managing Director*

FREE MINERS' EXEMPTION ACT

DEPARTMENT OF MINES
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

WARNING

NOTICE is hereby given that the operation of the Free Miners' Exemption Act will cease on the 31st of December, 1947, subject to the following limitations:

Every person who holds a mineral claim or placer-mining lease under the provisions of this Act, to the anniversary date of the mineral claim or lease in 1947, or who obtains renewal of exemption until the anniversary date of the claim or lease in 1947, and who desires to maintain it in good standing to its anniversary date in 1948, must, before the anniversary date in 1947:

(a) in the case of a mineral claim perform and record assessment work or make payment in lieu thereof in accordance with the Mineral Act.

(b) in the case of a placer-mining lease make the necessary payment of rental and perform and record the necessary development work or make payment in accordance with the provisions of the Placer-mining Act.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS • VICTORIA, B.C.

Hon. E. C. Carson, Minister of Mines.

Insurance Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Will you please inform me regarding regulations in connection with the payment of fire insurance claims on premises where it was later discovered that some of the wiring had not been approved by the local hydro inspector. There would appear to be two types of wiring in this category: that which had become obsolete and over-loaded, and another situation where the wiring had been installed by the owner or tenant who had purposely or by accident omitted to have it inspected. I would be much obliged if you will inform me if a fire insurance company can use any one of these sets of conditions as a reason for refusing payment where the fire has been caused by one of them.

—H.W.C. Peterborough, Ont.

Omission of having electric-wiring inspected by the local hydro inspector would not under ordinary circumstances be regarded as sufficient ground to enable an insurance company to avoid payment of a claim under a fire insurance policy and where the origin of the fire had been attributed to defective wiring.

•

Editor, About Insurance:

In regard to the Philadelphia Fire & Marine Insurance Company, their rates seem very low or else all competitors seem very high; is this Firm safe to insure with? I have been approached by an agent for this Firm on farm insurance and he stated as above that the rates are out of line with competitors.

—H.V.M., Toronto, Ont.

Philadelphia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, with head office at Philadelphia, Pa., and Canadian head office at Toronto, was incorporated in 1923 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1930. It is reguarly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. The company is safe to insure with, and all claims are readily collectable. At December 31, 1944, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets in Canada were $363,281, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $134,004, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $229,277. Its total income in Canada in 1944 was $122,868, while its total expenditure in Canada amounted to $151,881.

• •

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 27)

year on the stock exchange. New records for a single session and for a week were established then, with dealings of over 6,000,000 shares on April 12 setting a new all-time high for the Toronto market. With only 323,000 shares changing hands the July 23rd session was the lowest for the year. Of the 256 issues dealt in during the year, 194 made advances, 59 declined and three were unchanged. Of the 94 stocks recording gains for the period, 57 were producing gold mines and nine producing base metal mines. As compared with the end of 1944 only six gold producers and two base metals finished lower. Some 60 mining stocks made advances of 100% or more, including 11 gold producers and three base metals.

WHEN FIRE COMES

IT IS GOOD TO KNOW THE PROPERTY IS PROTECTED BY THE BEST INSURANCE THAT CAN BE PURCHASED

he CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
he CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO.

•

The recently discovered nickel-copper deposit of Sherritt Gordon Mines in the Granville Lake area, of Northern Manitoba, where the company has been prospecting for years, is assuming added importance as drilling progresses. First holes were reported showing nickel content of good Sudbury average. A second drill is being sent to the property and a third wil follow later, as a great many holes will have to be drilled before a clear picture of the deposit can be obtained. Five holes have been completed to date on one of several large anomalies in a heavily overburdened area. Hole No. 2 intersected a thickness of 108 feet of ore averaging 1.55% nickel and 0.69% copper, while the third hole cut a thickness of 135 feet of ore averaging 1.73% nickel and 0.75% copper. Holes No. 4 and No. 5 returned greater thicknesses than the original two holes. Hole No. 4, 25 feet west of No. 3 returned 156 feet of ore averaging 1.48% nickel and 0.63% copper. Hole No. 5 gave 185 feet of ore and average for the first 100 feet of this was 1.15% nickel and 0.53% copper. The company has staked 123 claims surrounding the discovery.

•

It is announced by Newcor Mining & Refining Limited that registration with the S.E.C. in Philadelphia has finally been completed and as a consequence financing arrangements made some months ago with New York interests are now being carried out. C. B. Dawson, consulting engineer, recently left for the property to direct commencement of production operations. The property, which is about 3½ miles west of Flin Flon, Manitoba, is equipped with a 100-ton mill and 50-ton arsenic unit, to produce gold and arsenic. Electric power has been installed.

•

The new Ontario Securities Commission, which consists of Hon. C. P. McTague, chairman, O. E. Lennox, K.C., Senior Assistant Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario, and Dr. Harold C. Rickaby, Deputy Minister of Mines for the Province, has lost no time in getting into action. Already some 20 brokerage firms have been summoned to show cause why their licenses should not be cancelled. Most of these are said to be Toronto firms which at some time have had court convictions in connection with the sale of securities. It is reported a study is being made of the cases of both brokers and salesmen who, though not having had formal convictions, have conducted business in a manner which, in the opinion of the Commission, justifies review proceedings. In the meantime the Commission's investigating service is largely concentrating its activities upon fraudulent circulars and illegal telephoning. Mr. McTague points out that although by far the great majority of brokerage houses have been co-operating wholeheartedly with the Commission there are still a number who continue to maintain questionable practices. However the staff of the Commission is in the process of expansion to meet this situation. The three members of the Commission will meet each Saturday and in addition appointments will be made to review cancellations and refusals of licenses. As only the chairman is required to devote his full time to the work of the Commission the additional members will continue in their previous positions.

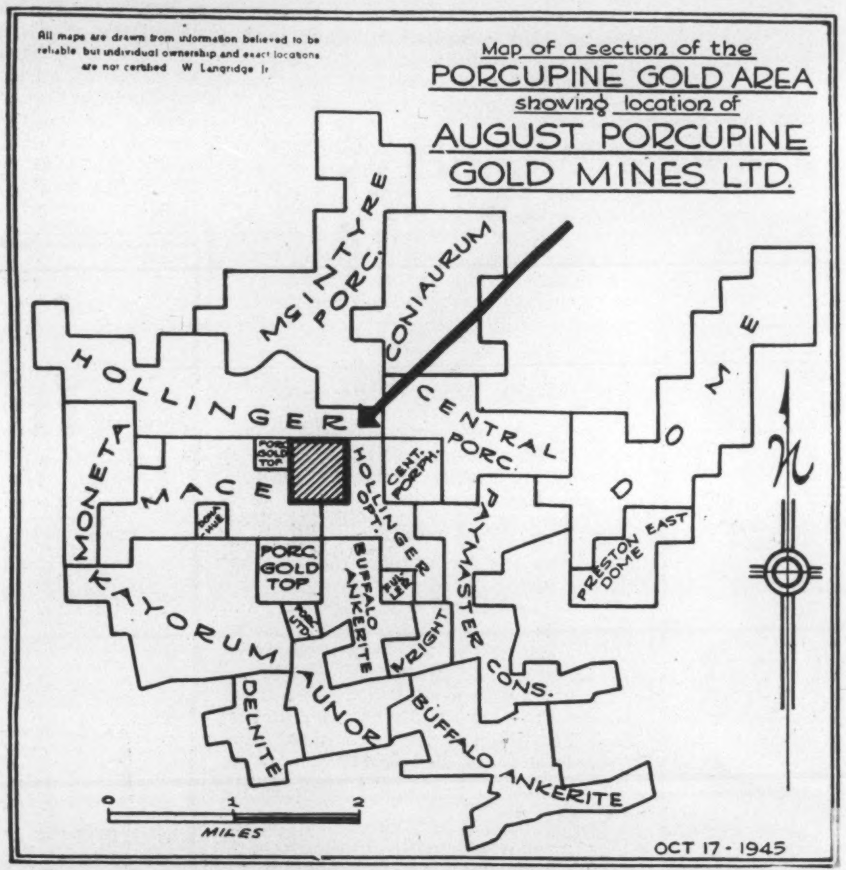
•

East Sullivan Mines, gold-copper property in Bourlamaque township, Quebec, is preparing plans for shaft sinking. Electric power is now available. It is estimated by the company's engineer that the ore bodies indicated by diamond drilling show a total of 10,000 tons per vertical foot, grading in the neighborhood of $9 per ton in copper, zinc, silver and gold between surface, and a vertical depth of 500 feet. Diamond drilling is continuing with three drills. Current assets comprise cash of $51,519 and Dominion of Canada bonds $275,000 as at November 30.

AUGUST PORCUPINE
GOLD MINES LIMITED
(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

CAPITALIZATION 3,000,000
ISSUED FOR PROPERTIES AND CASH 1,250,005
IN TREASURY 1,749,995

FINANCES: The treasury has received payments for the initial 100,000 shares underwritten. An additional 150,000 shares, under the Option Agreement, have been taken up in advance.



A program of deep diamond drilling is under way on this property, which program is designed to check assays reported by previous operators.

The following is a copy of the report of Mr. J. L. Jowsey, M.E.:

PROPERTY and LOCATION: The property consists of four claims located in the Township of Tisdale in the Province of Ontario, being about one-half mile south of the Town of Schumacher and easily accessible by motor road from that town. The four claims contain about 160 acres and are as follows:

S.E. ¼ of S. ½ Lot 9, Concession 2.
N.E. ¼ of N. ½ Lot 9, Concession 1.
S.W. ¼ of S. ½ Lot 8, Concession 2.
N.W. ¼ of N. ½ Lot 8, Concession 1.

The property is surrounded by Hollinger on the North, Mace to the West, and Porcupine Tisdale to the South and East.

GEOLOGY: At the south end of the property a rather massive spheralitic flow appears, while the remainder of the outcrops are sheared carbonated andesite, some sections being highly schisted and mineralized. These shears strike north 65 degrees west and dip from 70 to 80 degrees to the north. There are numerous parallel quartz veins varying in width from six inches to three feet. These veins are cut by narrow stringers which cut the formation at right angles. The main quartz veins appear to dip to the south at a steep angle. The Alma vein, located in the north-west corner of the property, is the most continuous vein and free gold was seen in several places along its length.

DEVELOPMENT: Considerable work has been done on the property in the past. Old trenches and pits are very numerous. Thirteen drill holes have been put down. An inclined shaft was sunk on the Alma vein and a small amount of drifting done on the 300-foot level. The dip of this vein should carry it north to the Hollinger line at a depth of about 500 feet, but due to the excellent mineralization and visible gold, it is well worth further development. Information on the drilling is very scarce, but good values were reported in holes 5 and 8, which seem to line up very well with the strike of the shearing. These two holes should be checked by further drilling and the area between them probed for the continuancy of this zone. This zone should not reach the north boundary until a depth of 2,700 feet is reached.

CONCLUSIONS: Your property is well located in the centre of the Porcupine Mining Camp. It contains many strong, well mineralized shear zones with an east-west strike and dipping steeply to the north. There are a large number of quartz veins in these shears. Free gold was seen in several places along the Alma vein, and good values were reported in holes 5 and 8.

In view of the foregoing it is recommended that further drilling be done, with particular attention being paid to the zone indicated by drill holes 5 and 8.

*A map showing property location on scale of 1 inch equals 2,000 feet and a surface plan on scale of 1 inch equals 100 feet accompany this report.

Respectfully submitted,
Nov. 6, 1945. (Sgd.) J. L. JOWSEY, M.E.

***This map is available for inspection at Company's Office.**

TRANSFER AGENTS: Guaranty Trust Company of Canada, 70 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.

AUGUST PORCUPINE is traded on the Toronto Over-the-Counter Market, present price approximately 50 cents per share, as of January 8th.

August Porcupine Gold Mines Limited

J. G. McCHESNEY,
President and Mine Manager.

HEAD OFFICE: 70 ALBERT ST., TORONTO, ONTARIO
FIELD OFFICE: BOX 813, SCHUMACHER, ONTARIO

Britain's Navy to Lose Prize Money Payment

By DAVID ENGLAND

A distribution of prize money is soon to be made to the Royal Navy in regard to enemy ships and cargoes captured during the war. This will be the last of its kind.

ONE historic British tradition dating back to before the Magna Carta, is to come to an end. Prize money is to be paid to the Royal Navy in respect of enemy ships and cargoes captured during the war. But it is to be the last distribution of its kind.

The last time the fund reached about $63,000,000. But it was confidently asserted early in the second World War that the Axis Powers had laid their plans so well, that this time the total would not be nearly so large. However, with such efficiency did the Royal Navy sweep the seas, and with such relentlessness did they run down blockade runners, that official estimates put the eventual total at around $90,000,000—an unprecedented amount.

The actual assessing of the total is a long and complicated legal task. There are so many points to be considered that this valuation of prizes has been called the "Prize headache" of the Law.

Delving into history one finds that most navies started in a more or less piratical fashion. Ships preyed on foreign vessels in time of peace—if that is the correct word—and served the reigning monarch in time of war. An inducement was often necessary to encourage the men, and they were, therefore, allowed a share in the spoils.

King John Started It

Early in his reign, King John came to an agreement with a Thomas Galway, to harass French shipping. He arranged with him that he and his crews should have half the proceeds from any vessel captured. Later the division of prize money was carefully regulated.

The famous "Black Book of the Admiralty" dates, it is believed, from the middle of the fourteenth century. It contains the first known official ruling "The King shall have and take the fourth part of alle manner of the said goods, and the owners of the said shippes another fourth part, and the other half of the said goods shall belong to those who took them."

For hundreds of years the hope of prize money played a dominant part in the history of the development of the British Navy. In fact, it was this which was largely responsible for keeping the Navy manned. Monetary rewards were often substantial, and but for these neither officers nor men might have been willing to endure the terrible conditions of life on board. The ordinary pay, too, was so miserable that it was impossible to live on it.

In the great days of expansion, the age of Elizabeth, the lure of gold was the main incentive which led gentlemen adventurers to build ships and gather dare-devil crews to roam the seas of the world fighting the "Virgin Queen's" battles, and at the same time feathering their own nests very comfortably. The Elizabethan era, a period of enormously rich prizes, which lasted while Spain had great treasure to be carried home from the New World. During the reigns of the Georges almost fabulous fortunes were made out of prizes at sea. Sometimes a single coup gained a vast fortune as was the case when Sir Richard Stayner attacked four Spanish treasure ships off Cadiz, nearly 300 years ago. One escaped, two were burnt, but the fourth had cargo on board worth $3,150,000, and Sir Richard retired a rich man.

Drake Was Prize-Rich

Drake, of course, did very well out of the Spaniards. When he returned from his round-the-world voyage, the "Perlican" had on board 2,000,000 ducats' worth of gold, jewels and silver. The second British circumnavigator, Thomas Cavendish, could not grumble at his luck either, for one Spanish treasure ship he took was carrying 122,000 ounces of pure gold, besides silver, jewels and silks. Then there was the renowned navigator, Lord Anson, who sailed round the world in the eighteenth century, when he took prizes worth $4,500,000. Of this amount it is estimated he received one-eighth.

In those days captains of frigates often refused promotion because there was less hope of big rewards in ships-of-the-line. Commanders of frigates with a reputation as prize-takers had no bother to maintain their crews and trouble was caused when men were transferred to other ships.

The amount men and officers received varied widely. On one notable occasion the captain took $292,500, and each seaman $2,182. Another time, however, the Admiral took $549,000 as the outcome of the capture of a convoy. The seamen got only $107.31. Naturally, this uneven distribution resulted in much grumbling.

Later the money was more evenly distributed among all ranks. During the last war, the old rule that only the captors of a ship should share the prize money was rejected as unfair, and the money was distributed among the entire Navy. Admirals received about $13,500 each, captains $3,600 each and able seamen $67. Without doubt this method will be followed again.

"Inside the Mining Market"

By Thomas A. Sutton

A brochure telling how to buy, and what to avoid in mining speculation.

Your copy
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CONTINENTAL LIFE

The Continental Life Insurance Company in reporting upon its business for 1945, announces the results of the year's operations to have been most successful, and the financial position of the Company on December 31, 1945, the strongest in its history. Business for the year from 5,019 new policyholders, and policies revived and increased amounted to $9,664,165.

Highlights from the 1945 Report

Showing new high levels attained

BUSINESS IN FORCE		$ 66,832,157
Increase for year 10.59%		
TOTAL ASSETS		$ 14,997,748
Increase for year	$1,164,439	
PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS		$ 943,979
Paid to dependents of those who died	$ 283,271	
Paid to living policyholders	$ 660,708	
POLICY AND ANNUITY RESERVES		$ 12,676,016
Increase for year	$ 967,554	

The Continental Life Insurance Company is a purely Canadian Company. The activity of all branch offices of the Company throughout Canada is marked by the most vigilant attention and service to policyholders and beneficiaries.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

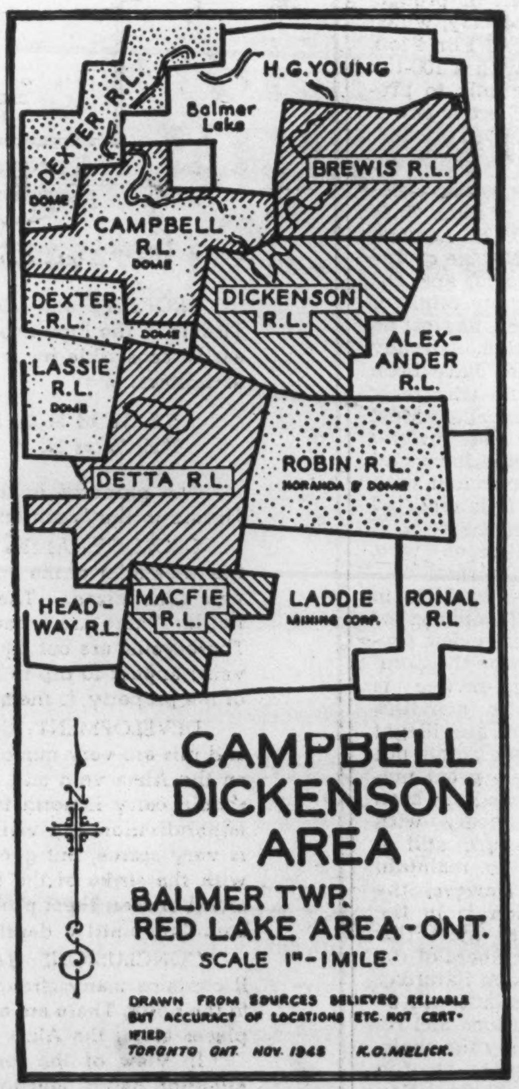
J. W. Hobbs, *President* — Head Office TORONTO — Newton J. Lander, *Vice-Pres. and Managing Director*

BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES ACROSS CANADA

FOUR SQUARE

46-2

Intelligent Employment of "Risk Capital"



Few people realize that the demand for Government Bonds is so great that investors can only obtain them at prices which realize less than 3%. That means that Security Capital is facing a situation where it cannot hope to secure even 3% income.

Many of those, who, a year ago grasped the fact that, sooner or later, they would be forced to enter the Risk Capital field — and acted on that basic fact — have been able to secure profits which helped to counterbalance the low return on bonds.

We are risk capital specialists and our advice is available to those who ask for it.

Detta Red Lake is a striking example of Risk Capital opportunity, and reference to the map will indicate its exceptional setting in this compact area of skilled and dynamic activity.

Several important companies, flanking Detta on the east and west, on the line of strike, are among the best mining risk appraisers in the world. The presence of one would be interesting. The presence of three is highly significant.

Detta, itself, is set to commence drilling under the same management which conducted the early development of Campbell and has brought Dickenson to the shaft-sinking stage.

Detta is strongly financed, having over $200,000. in its treasury. We strongly recommend the immediate purchase of its shares.

BREWIS & WHITE

200 Bay Street, Toronto • Telephone *Elgin 7225

BREWIS & WHITE,
200 BAY STREET,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Please send me without obligation your NEW RED LAKE MAP and any information which might be of value to me.

NAME __________
ADDRESS __________

SN